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## Charles and Diana Make Split Official

By Eugene Robinson  
Washington Post Service  
LONDON — The Prince and Princess of Wales are to separate, it was announced on Wednesday, effectively ending what had begun as a storybook marriage and raising the distinct possibility that Britain will have now competing his-and-hers royal courts, with wildly contrasting styles.



There is no reason why the Princess of Wales should not be crowned queen in due course.

his preparations for a European Community meeting to announce the royal breakup, told the House of Commons that the couple's decision to lead separate lives after 11 years as husband and wife would have "no constitutional implications."

But it clearly did have implications for the House of Windsor, confronting the monarchy with its most serious upheaval since 1936, when King Edward VIII abdicated in order to marry Wallis Simpson, a divorced American socialite.

The seriousness of the situation was underscored by Mr. Major himself, who canceled a key meeting with the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, at which the two men were to plan for a watershed European Community summit meeting beginning Friday in Edinburgh, in order to tell the House of Commons of the royal separation.

Charles, whose title is Prince of Wales, will remain heir to the throne, Mr. Major said. The couple's two young sons, William and Harry, retain their places in the line of succession.

And as far as Diana is concerned, Mr. Major said, "There is no reason why the Princess of Wales should not be crowned queen in due course."

That statement envisioned a king and queen of England occupying separate palaces and holding separate courts.

Buckingham Palace said the prince and princess had "no plans to divorce."

They will both participate in the children's upbringing, a palace statement said, and See FAMILY, Page 2

## Easy Landing, Grateful Welcome

### U.S. Marines, in Somali Capital, Free It From Rule of the Clans

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
MOGADISHU, Somalia — U.S. Marines spread out over a wider arc through Mogadishu on Wednesday, securing strategic positions after their amphibious landing in the early morning hours.

The Marines also applied their increasingly aggressive stance toward weapons displayed in public as the capital made its first tentative steps toward a return to a semblance of normality after two years of anarchy and bloodshed.

Units of the French Foreign Legion joined U.S. forces here under a United Nations mandate, and immediately established positions around a strategic downtown traffic circle with arteries leading to the city's sea port and international airport.

The Marines had secured the circle while deploying to the ruined U.S. Embassy compound on the outskirts of the city and digging

in preparation for turning it into a headquarters.

As senior Marine officers raised the American flag over the sprawling compound for the first time since Jan. 5, 1991, tactical patrol units responded to what was reported to be sniper fire in the area and arrested and disarmed at least one gunman. Dozens of other weapons were seized elsewhere in Marine-controlled sectors of the city.

The U.S. forces' series of rapid moves toward separating Somalia's rival warlords and their often clan-based followers came after the pre-landing here of the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, a rapid deployment force.

The swift landing by amphibious assault vehicles, hovercraft and helicopters positioned the U.S. forces in Somalia for the first time since they evacuated the U.S. Embassy at the outset of fighting between rival factions.

By 11 A.M., hundreds of Somalis were pressed against a line of Marines outside the

main airport terminal, gazing expectantly at an entirely empty airfield. "It was a lot worse before, sir, nearly out of control," Lieutenant Mark Murphy reported to his company commander.

The Marines frenetically began assembling a military infrastructure that is intended to restore order to Somalia and secure transport routes for desperately needed food in some regions of the country.

The UN World Food Program landed a C-130 Hercules cargo aircraft at the international airport for the first time in six months, bringing in food supplies.

CARE announced that on Friday it will dispatch 10 truckloads of wheat each to the north and south sectors of the divided city to demonstrate the quickness with which relief supplies can be delivered to the starving without constant looting and the imposition of extraordinary fees and wages for security provided by the warlords' militias.

Although the shipment is relatively small, it is important because a middleman partition committee will be eliminated, reducing the opportunities for looting.

Most noticeably, there was a striking reduction in the number of guns on display in the city, both personal weapons and the heavy machineguns and recoilless rifles that once were so prevalent on the roofs of Land Cruisers used by self-styled security guards and called "technical."

News agencies services reported from Mogadishu: Thousands of Somalis flocked to the shoreline to watch and to shake American hands. "I have never seen an 'invasion' like this, where people are so happy," said Hassan Elmi, a consultant with a UN agency.

A former Somali Airlines employee, Abdul Mohammed Arale, had waited three days at the airport to greet the Marines. "I just want to See SOMALIA, Page 4



A Marine keeping a throng of youthful Somalis a safe distance from a hovercraft that was unloading supplies Wednesday at the airport in Mogadishu.

## Deputies Deny Yeltsin His Key Economic Aide

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Russian parliament rejected President Boris N. Yeltsin's candidate for prime minister on Wednesday, delivering what amounted to a vote of no-confidence in the government's policy of radical free-market economic policies.

The architect of Russia's transition to a market economy, Yegor T. Gaidar, said afterward that he planned to continue in office as acting prime minister for the time being despite his defeat. By a margin of 54 votes in a secret ballot, the 1,041-member Congress of People's Deputies denied him the simple majority he needed for confirmation as prime minister.

"I think the government should carry on calmly," Mr. Gaidar, 36, an economist, said after the vote. "I was an acting prime minister and I remain an acting prime minister, continuing to carry out my duties."

Although there are no constitutional provisions preventing Mr. Gaidar from remaining acting prime minister, the political authority of his government has been seriously weakened. Supporters and opponents alike say they now believe that he has little chance of remaining in office beyond April, when the Congress is due to reconvene for its spring session.

For Mr. Yeltsin, the rejection of Mr. Gaidar represented a political slap in the face, but hardly a knockout blow. Despite declining popularity, he remains easily the most authoritative political figure in the country, with a popular mandate that does not expire until 1996. The

president is believed to have several reserve candidates for prime minister up his sleeve when the time finally comes to sacrifice Mr. Gaidar.

In an attempt to drum up support for his deputy, Mr. Yeltsin had offered legislators on Tuesday the right to veto appointments to several important government posts, including the Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministries. But the would-be compromise backfired Wednesday when the Congress voted to accept the president's constitutional amendment but did not deliver its side of the bargain on Mr. Gaidar.

Deputies said that Mr. Yeltsin's concession probably secured a few extra votes for Mr. Gaidar, but not enough to clear the 521-vote barrier he needed for confirmation. The result of the ballot was 467 votes for and 486 against.

Government ministers put the best face possible on the vote and even claimed a "psychological victory," but they found it difficult to conceal their disappointment. They acknowledged that the outcome would make it more difficult for the government to push through its harsh economic policies and would embolden the conservative opposition to demand further concessions.

"This weakens the general status of the government and has a negative effect on everything, including the attitude of the West," said the foreign economic relations minister, Pyotr O. Aven.

Western governments and financial institutions See YELTSIN, Page 4

## Europe as Superpower? An Ambition, Not a Reality

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The American-led military operation in Somalia is again underscoring the embarrassing gap between Europe's claims to assume more global responsibilities as the world's next superpower and its lack of political will and ability to project military power.

Just as in the Gulf conflict and the raging war in the former Yugoslavia, European governments have shied away from playing anything other than a weak supporting role in Operation Restore Hope, even though public opinion and the United Nations urged them to assert leader-

ship in rescuing more than a million starving Somalis from marauding gangs.

The European reluctance to take early military action in Somalia, even though experts said it incurred few of the risks posed by interven-

tion in the Balkan conflict, reflects the sense of political vulnerability felt by leaders in Paris, Rome, Bonn and London.

Each of those governments is highly unpopular and has suffered a crisis of confidence because of high joblessness, fear of immigration, deepening recession and the strain of too many years in power. As a result, none seemed

willing to take the lead even though public opinion polls showed that their electorates yearned for bolder leadership in terminating the suffering of the Somali people.

Even the Roman Catholic Church, a strong opponent of military intervention in the case of saving Kuwait from Iraqi occupation, has appeared to encourage military action. In a recent speech, Pope John Paul II said the international community must intervene "in situations that gravely compromise the survival of people and entire ethnic groups."

But the U.S. offer to send as many as 30,000 troops to safeguard humanitarian aid and food deliveries in Somalia came only after the United

Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, was rebuffed in his efforts to secure European-led military intervention backed by the international community.

Italy, as the former colonial power in Somalia, backed the idea of multilateral UN action but insisted that it did not have the military capacity or parliamentary approval to undertake a leading role.

On repeated occasions, Somalia's interim president, Ali Mahdi Mohammed, whose United Somali Congress Party ousted Mohammed Siad Barre nearly two years ago, has asked the See EUROPE, Page 4

## Germany Seeks To Strip Nazis of Political Rights

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

BONN — Stepping up its crackdown on neo-Nazi extremists, the German government asked the country's high court Wednesday to invoke a never-used constitutional clause and strip two leading neo-Nazis of their basic rights of expression and assembly.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet said Thomas Dienel, a 31-year-old former official of East Germany's Communist youth movement, and Heinz Reisz, a 54-year-old West German active in far-right groups for most of his life, should be banned from expressing their views, voting, attending political meetings or organizing political activities.

Coincidentally, Mr. Dienel was convicted Wednesday of denigrating and insulting foreigners and given an unusually harsh prison sentence of two years and eight months. Mr. Dienel in July led members of his neo-Nazi German-National Party into a synagogue in the eastern city of Erfurt, where they left pigs' heads and notes celebrating the death of a leading Jewish official.

Mr. Dienel was also convicted of calling a black waitress a "dirty nigger" and of delivering a speech to fellow extremists in which he said that "unfortunately," the younger generation of Germans "has not yet killed any Jews." German law bans speech intended to instigate violence.

Meanwhile, the Bonn government announced Wednesday that the number of anti-foreigner crimes committed so far this year was already more than double the 1991 total. The authorities have tallied 4,587 attacks on for-



ON GUARD IN INDIA — A soldier standing guard Wednesday at the site of the destroyed Muslim temple in the holy city of Ayodhya. Subsequent rioting throughout India, and in Pakistan and Bangladesh, has left at least 700 people dead. Page 2

### Klosk

#### Major Says All 12 Must Ratify Pact

LONDON (AFP) — Prime Minister John Major said Wednesday that the Treaty on European Union could not go ahead unless all 12 European Community nations ratified it, because "Europe advances as 12, or Europe cannot advance."

In an interview on the eve of the EC summit meeting in Edinburgh, Mr. Major said his view was "shared by a number of governments," including Germany.

Mr. Major's remarks in effect rejected the contention of President Francois Mitterrand of France that it would be legally possible for the Maastricht accords to go ahead even if some EC members did not ratify them.

Related article, Page 5

#### General News

William Shawn, former editor of The New Yorker, has died. Page 5

Dow Jones	Up 1.63	3,323.81
Trib Index	Down 0.29%	91.30
The Dollar	New York, Wed. close	previous close
DM	1.5725	1.5587
Pound	1.5666	1.5985
Yen	124.025	123.775
FF	5.3636	5.8125

Crossword Weather Page 20

## Lights, Camera and ... Land 'Em!

By Donatella Lorch  
New York Times Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The arrival of troops in the early-morning hours was perfectly timed to reach the afternoon peak television audience in the United States, and hundreds of well-briefed reporters were on the beach and at the port. Cameras, strobe lights and notebooks in hand, they were like game-park tourists seeing their first pride of lions.

The only ones who seemed wholly unaware of what was in store for them were the navy's counter-guerrilla SEALs personnel and the Marines themselves.

An almost comical situation at the airport turned quickly serious at the port. Tense after a brief firefight, the Marines who first took Mogadi-

shu's port quickly surrounded a group of about 25 reporters and several Somalis, fired warning shots over their heads and ordered them face-down on the asphalt, M-16s aimed at their heads, barking at them not to move.

"We were really surprised when we saw you," said Sergeant John Hueck. "No one told us you'd be there. You sit on the boats and you're sweating, the adrenaline is flowing, you have 80 pounds worth of gear on your back. It was dark, and we didn't know who you were. Somebody shot at us, and that's when we decided to deploy."

Although the Pentagon had warned U.S. networks — but not the dozens of foreign TV crews — against filming with lights or staying on the beachhead, and although the Marines and SEALs were

See ACTION, Page 4

## A Woman Attorney General?

### 3 Judges and a Lawyer Are Top Contenders

By Neil A. Lewis  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton is moving to name the first woman to serve as attorney general, and transition aides in Washington and Arkansas say that he is considering four candidates.

The finalists, three judges and a Washington lawyer active in public-interest causes, are emblematic of the women who entered law schools in small numbers in the 1950s and 1960s and then rose to the top of their profession.

The candidates are Judge Patricia M. Wald of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Judge Amalya L. Kearse of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan; Judge Judith S. Kaye of the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court; and Brookley E. Born, a partner at the Washington firm of Arnold & Porter.

ness said Mr. Clinton had also made his choices for two major economic positions, subject to background checks: Representative Leon E. Panetta as director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Robert E. Rubin as economic security adviser.

Mr. Panetta, Democrat of California, heads the House Budget Committee, and Mr. Clinton is expected to highlight the post of budget director in his first round of appointments, to be announced Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Rubin is co-chairman of the banking investment firm of Goldman Sachs & Co. Mr. Clinton is creating the post of economic security adviser, and its responsibilities have yet to be defined.

The decision to focus on women candidates for attorney general followed a meeting in Washington last week in which top Clinton aides, including Vernon E. Jordan Jr., the transition chairman, conferred with See CLINTON, Page 2

# India Slides Toward Chaos as Religious Riots Spread

## Government Seems Paralyzed As Death Toll Exceeds 700

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — India was rocked by more riots between Hindus and Muslims and, increasingly, between angry Muslims and security forces Wednesday as the death toll rose past 700.

Not since India's independence in 1947 has there been such sectarian bloodshed, such an intense mushrooming of hatred drawn along the country's fundamental religious fault line. And not since independence has reconciliation between the two communities seemed more distant or has the challenge to India's constitutionally mandated secular character been so profound.

On Sunday, young Hindu fanatics stormed the three-domed Babri Masjid mosque in the northern town of Ayodhya and reduced the structure to rubble in a matter of hours because, they insisted, the mythical god Ram was born on the spot 5,000 years ago. Hindus want to build an immense temple to the god on the site.

Not since the slaughter that may have claimed as many as 500,000 lives when Pakistan was wrenched from the Indian state has there been a genuine, workable reconciliation or accommodation between the country's minority Muslim and Hindu communities. In the 45 years since independence, India has been battered repeatedly by sectarian conflict. Muslim communities butchered by Hindus, Hindu villages destroyed by Muslims.

But the spiraling level of violence that has swept the nation in the past three days has exposed the real extent of sectarian intolerance, fear and passion, and has created the gravest crisis in the country for decades.

A regular regional summit meeting of South Asian heads of state has been canceled, Indian diplomats have been evacuated from Karachi and the Arab world has been unanimous in its condemnation of the mosque's destruction.

Arjun Singh, one of the most powerful members of the ruling Congress (I) Party and the minister for human resource development, acknowledged Wednesday that the country confronted its gravest sectarian crisis since 1947.

The destruction of the mosque and the ensuing religious rioting "have created a sense of unease around the world about the possible dangers India may be facing," he said.

But he added, "This is not the first time we have faced this sense of unease."

Killings by the security forces were reported across the length and breadth of India as Muslims continued to vent their rage with rocks, firebombs and metal pipes on Hindu temples, businesses and crowds. Police and paramilitary forces fired on crowds of Muslims in many cities, and round-the-clock curfews were in effect in parts of New Delhi as well as in other cities and towns.

Throughout the day, reports of killings accumulated: 12 people, including 4 women and a child, killed in the town of Malpura in Rajasthan; 2 people killed in Araria, in Bihar State, when police opened fire on a crowd; 17 people stabbed and shot to death in the holy town of Varanasi.

Stonings, firebombings, shootings, attacks on Hindu shrines and businesses went on without pause, as Muslims vented rage at the demolition of the mosque, and Hindus fought back.

In Assam, state officials said that 61 Hindus had been burned or hacked to death by Muslims who rampaged through a village near the border with Bangladesh. Police have been given shoot on sight orders throughout the state, according to officials.

As the violence continued, India's government said little about what it intended to do to help the country return to a semblance of peace and order. Indeed, comments by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao seemed certain to reignite religious antagonisms. And the country's parliament, for the third straight day, proved incapable of conducting business, with members of opposing parties screaming at one another across the ornate circular chamber.

Mr. Rao, in a meeting with senior Indian editors Wednesday evening, reiterated his intention to rebuild the Ayodhya mosque, a decision that is certain to provoke a violent response from the Hindu fundamentalists who cheered its destruction.

But Mr. Rao offered no prescriptions for ending the violence and gave no sense of what his government intended to do to rebuild the relations between Hindus and Muslims.

In particular, the prime minister made no comments on the growing evidence that the principal victims in the continuing violence appeared to be the Muslims.



Hindus fleeing a village north of Bombay after it was set afire Wednesday by Muslims as religious violence swept the country.

# NATO to Study Possible Balkans Moves

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers, under pressure from the West to stop the slaughter in the former Yugoslavia, are to discuss contingency plans ranging from sending peacekeeping troops to using air strikes.

In Washington, however, the Bush administration, acting against State Department advice, has decided not to push right now for a new UN resolution authorizing force to stop Serbian military flights over Bosnia, administration sources said Wednesday.

Alliance sources in Brussels said Wednesday that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had drawn up plans for use if the United Nations approved a ban on military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, air strikes against Serbian targets or deployment of more peacekeepers to troubled areas such as Kosovo.

The sources said the ideas, which stop short of sending large numbers of combat troops to try to end the fighting, would be discussed at a meeting of NATO defense ministers starting Thursday in Brussels.

"I think the pressures are getting very strong," one senior NATO diplomat said. "We're facing an increasingly violent and destructive situation. There will be some serious talk."

The diplomat declined to comment on any contingency plans and said no imminent decision was expected on intervention in the conflict, something the Western allies have so far refused to consider.

In Washington, one administration source said the acting secretary of State, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, favored passing a new resolution, that would authorize the use of force to enforce the air cap. But he said the Pentagon and several key U.S. allies were opposed.

President George Bush appeared to be siding with the military for now, although he has not made a firm and final decision. "It seems that we are not going to be pushing on the no-fly zone, at least not for now, although that could change," said the source. "The State Department wants to. But the argument against is also compelling — if we start shooting down Serbian planes, we're effectively in the war."

Other sources said that NATO armed forces chiefs looked at the options and stopped short of the idea of sending combat troops in force.

"There is no political will to send in large numbers of forces to fight," a source said, "but we are looking at various forms of deterrence, ways to stop the war spreading."

**Renewed Shelling**  
Shelling resumed in parts of Sarajevo on Wednesday after a few hours' lull, but United Nations officials said relief flights to the besieged city would probably resume early next week, news agencies reported.

In Belgrade, the Supreme Court finally approved the candidacy of Prime Minister Milan Panic for the Serbian presidency on Wednesday, offering hope of moderate leadership that might hasten an end to the war in Bosnia.

The court upheld Mr. Panic's appeal against a ruling by the Serbian electoral commission that he was ineligible because he had not been resident in Serbia for at least a year as required.

His candidacy now assured, Mr. Panic must conduct a lightning campaign for the Dec. 20 election against the entrenched president, Slobodan Milosevic, whose Serbian nationalism is widely seen as the motive force behind the fighting.

Bosnian Serbian troops who on Tuesday blocked the Sarajevo airport road as they poured tank and rocket fire onto the battered suburb of Dobrinja turned their attention on Wednesday to the city itself.

Artillery and infantry attacks focused on Hirano, southwest of the center, and the damaged parliament building, already devastated by repeated bombardments, was targeted again. The Holiday Inn, home to the international press corps, was repeatedly hit.

Hospital officials said that a missile smashed into a breadline, killing 5 people and wounding 30. Flights to the city, which is desperate for food and medical supplies, have been suspended for almost two weeks because of the fighting and two attacks on relief planes. A UN spokesman said the next flight would probably be on Tuesday.

The Serbs announced Tuesday that any civilian wishing to leave Sarajevo, regardless of nationality, religion or age, could do so with guarantees of safety.

UN agencies had no immediate comment on the offer, but Western diplomats in Belgrade were skeptical.

"You could read this either as an offer or as an ultimatum," one diplomat said.

"It is an old technique — to bomb a population into submission and then offer them an escape route." (AP, Reuters)

Legion Could Join UN Bosnia Force

PARIS — France is most likely to send units from its Foreign Legion to join a United Nations contingent based at the airport of the besieged Bosnian capital of Sarajevo, an army spokesman said Wednesday.

"It's not yet fully decided, but it's pretty likely the Legion will be included in the detachment leaving in the next few weeks," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said a company of Foreign Legion paratroopers — about 120 men — were likely to be included in a 500-man French detachment due to relieve a similar-sized Sarajevo unit now based at Sarajevo together with Ukrainian and Egyptian troops.

A Foreign Legion battalion left for Cambodia late last month on the Legion's first peace mission for the United Nations.

The Duchess of York and an American companion were awarded 700,000 francs in damages by a French court on Wednesday for pictures taken of them on the Riviera.

The sum was far less than the nearly \$4 million that the duchess, the former Sarah Ferguson, had originally demanded in her lawsuit against the photographer Daniel Angeli and his agency, Cogedipress.

Mr. Angeli and Cogedipress, which sold the photos to the magazine Paris-Match, will each have to pay 250,000 francs (about \$50,000) to the duchess and 100,000 francs to her friend, the Texas businessman John Bryan.

The duchess is the estranged wife of Prince Andrew, second son of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

The court in Nanterre, a Paris suburb, ruled that Mr. Angeli had violated France's strict privacy laws by taking and selling the photos. The suit centered on a set of photographs showing the duchess sunbathing topless and embracing the 37-year-old bachelor at the poolside of a villa in Saint-Tropez. The two young daughters of the duchess and Prince Andrew were with them.

Judge Germain Foyer de Costil also awarded costs of about 40,000 francs against Mr. Angeli and Paris-Match, to be divided between the duchess and Mr. Bryan.

Proceeds from the suit will be given to the British Institute for Brain-Injured Children and the Motor Neurone Disease Association, an attorney for the duchess, Alistair Pepper, said. (UPI, AP)

Princess Diana went about her duties on Wednesday, visiting a school near Newcastle. Prince Charles, making an appearance after the announcement, strode into London's historic Guildhall with a smile on his face.

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# Ex-CIA Aide Convicted In Iran-Contra Inquiry

WASHINGTON — Clair E. George, a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was convicted by a U.S. jury on Wednesday of lying to Congress about his knowledge of the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. George, 62, was cleared of charges that he lied to a grand jury that investigated the scandal. It was the second trial for Mr. George; the first ended in a mistrial.

The jury found Mr. George guilty of two counts of lying to congressional committees that investigated the Iran-contra affair in 1986. But they acquitted him of three other charges that he lied to congressional committees that year, as well as two counts that he lied to a grand jury that questioned him in 1991.

Mr. George was found guilty of lying to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence about his knowledge of the secret network to resupply the Nicaraguan contras at a time when Congress had outlawed direct military aid to them. He was also convicted of perjury for lying under oath to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in saying he had no information about the role of Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, in the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

Both charges carry five-year prison sentences and fines up to \$250,000. U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth scheduled sentencing for Feb. 18.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## President's Palace Bombed in Kabul

KABUL (AP) — Two fighter jets bombed the presidential palace on Wednesday as a militia that helped end Communist rule battled its former allies in the new Islamic government.

General Abdul Rashid Dostum's militia also took control of the main highway running from the airport to key installations around the capital. The attacks appeared aimed at ensuring a transfer of power within Afghanistan's fractious coalition government. Two military jets believed to belong to General Dostum's forces bombed the compound that houses the presidential palace and Defense Ministry. Afterward, government troops began digging foxholes around the buildings.

## Czech Paper Targets Jews With a List

PRAGUE (Reuters) — A Czechoslovak newspaper accused of fanning racial hatred has published a list of Jews active in Czechoslovak cultural life, prompting alarm in the country's small Jewish community.

In its latest edition, the weekly Politika, ran below an article on alleged racism in Israel the names of 168 people working in theater, television and the film and music industries.

Vaclav Havel, the writer who led the 1989 "velvet revolution" that toppled communism in Czechoslovakia, was on the list; Mr. Havel, one of at least five on the list who are not Jewish, described it as "a very serious and extremely dangerous thing." Politika is produced by a publishing house whose owner has been charged with inciting racial hatred by distributing anti-Semitic literature.

## Escobar to Be Charged in '89 Slaying

BOGOTA (AP) — Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the fugitive leader of the Medellin drug ring, will be charged with ordering the assassination three years ago of Colombia's leading presidential candidate, newspaper and radio reports said Wednesday.

An investigation found Mr. Escobar responsible for the fatal shooting of Senator Luis Carlos Galán as he was campaigning near Bogota in August 1989. Bogota's El Tiempo newspaper said. A spokesman for the attorney general's office in Bogota confirmed only that the investigation into Mr. Galán's murder had been completed.

Mr. Escobar is also under investigation in the 1990 assassinations of two other presidential candidates, as well as in the 1989 bombing of a jetliner in which all 107 passengers were killed. Mr. Escobar and nine of his cohorts escaped from a luxury prison in July during a bungled government attempt to transfer them to a more secure facility. Since then, seven of the fugitives have turned themselves in.

## Ex-Wall Guard Sentenced to 6 Years

POTS DAM, Germany (Reuters) — A court sentenced a former East German border sentry on Wednesday to six years in prison for shooting an East German defector to death after he had given himself up at the Berlin Wall in 1965.

Imposing the toughest sentence to date in recent border guard trials, the East German court in Potsdam court found Rolf Dieter Heinrich, 48, guilty of manslaughter. "He shot without any reason at a defenseless human being," said Judge Wolfgang Hansel after passing sentence.

Another former border guard and a comrade of Mr. Heinrich's, Lutz Wetzel, received a suspended prison sentence for his part in the killing.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Hundreds of passengers in Bombay, including foreign tourists, were stranded Wednesday as a nationwide strike and spiraling religious violence halted almost all transport into the city. Airport officials said some airlines rescheduled flights for Thursday. Some domestic flights were canceled, and many international flights were leaving with under half the normal passenger load.

Qantas is to reintroduce services to France early next year. The airline executive of the Australian airline, John Ward, said that service three times a week between Melbourne and Paris — via Sydney, Singapore, Bangkok and Frankfurt — should be operating from March 29. The plan, which puts Qantas into Paris after an 11-year absence, was subject to approval by the International Air Services Commission. (AFP)

Rain and snowstorms sweeping Italy since the weekend have flooded cities, cut communications and caused deaths in treacherous driving conditions, the police said. Residents of Venice waded waist-deep in their highest point in seven years. Seventy percent of the city was flooded, and St. Mark's Square was under 60 centimeters (23 inches) of water, officials said. (Reuters)

Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh, site of the European Community summit meeting on Friday and Saturday, has been closed to the public since October and will not reopen until Easter. (Reuters)

Ninety-five people were killed in 77 highway accidents throughout Spain over the long holiday weekend, making it one of the worst weekends for road fatalities this year, a traffic department spokesman said Wednesday. Spain ranks as the third most hazardous country for driving in the 12-nation European Community. (AP)

A forest fire still raging after more than 24 hours near the Spanish city of Castellón has caused immense ecological damage, a government official said Wednesday. Up to 80 percent of the Desierto de las Palmas national park could eventually be destroyed, the official said. (Reuters)

Commercial banks in Jamaica, which are having difficulty in obtaining currency because of a strike by more than 400 Central Bank workers, said Finance Minister Hugh Small said that he would ask the prime minister to call the army to supply the banks if the strike does not end. (AFP)

# For Egypt, a New Front In Islamic Crackdown

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Egyptian government, which has deployed more than 10,000 troops and policemen to seal off a Cairo neighborhood and search for hundreds of suspects, has, for the first time, brought the war against Islamic militants to the capital.

"This operation should finish them off," said the presidential press secretary, Mohammed Abdel Monem, on Wednesday. "We estimate that 90 percent of them have been captured now and the rest are on the run, homeless. The terrorist movement has felt the full force and magnitude of the government."

But the decision to unleash a security operation in the heart of the city worries government critics, who expect a violent backlash by militants. They contend that by bringing the conflict to the capital it will increase instability, further the precipitous drop in tourism and weaken the hold of President Hosni Mubarak's government.

"In Upper Egypt, when the government initiated a crackdown, the fundamentalists struck back by shooting foreign tourists," said Bahy Dun Hassan, secretary-general for the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights. "and I expect we will see the same kind of response now in Cairo."

Armored personal carriers, surrounded by troops armed with shotguns and automatic rifles tipped with bayonets, have blocked streets and ringed small sections of the sprawling slum of Imbaba. Patrols have been hauling young men to police vans. More than 400 people have been arrested so far.

The operation is part of a nationwide crackdown on Islamic militant groups seeking to overthrow the government and create an Islamic state. The government has deployed thousands of security troops in the southern part of the country, where militants hold some towns and villages hostage. The police have jailed about 1,000 militants in the last six months.

Militants, who say their leaders have escaped capture, predict that the drastic measures will do nothing to ease the tension. "The authorities do not understand the damage they are causing by continuing their escalation of the conflict," said Muntassir Zayat, a lawyer for imprisoned militants. "These newest attempts to crush the movement will only lead to an explosion."

The drive against the fundamentalists has so far proved a disappointment. Militant attacks have continued unabated, with almost daily incidents, including a three-hour gun battle on Wednesday north of Cairo that left three militants dead.

**NAZIS: Bonn Gets Tough**  
(Continued from page 1)  
eigners this year, far more than previously reported. Last year's figure was 2,462, according to the Federal Crime Office.

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters said Mr. Diemel and Mr. Reisz had paved the way for extremist violence with their "aggressive anti-foreigner, anti-Semitic and anti-democratic agitation." Mr. Reisz is an avowed anti-Semite who has repeatedly called for Germans to "hunt down" foreigners.

Mr. Seiters asked the Federal Constitutional Court to strip the men's rights because, he said, the wave of anti-foreigner violence in Germany had made it "necessary to use all available means to defend democracy."

Twice before in its history, the court was asked to take away individuals' basic rights, and each time the court refused. Both of those cases, which date from the 1950s and 60s, also involved neo-Nazis. And in both cases, the court waited years before denying the government request.

The Kohl government's move to strip the two men of their rights is based on an article in the German Constitution that says that "whoever abuses freedom of opinion" to combat the free democratic order "shall forfeit these rights."

Although his lawyer tried to defend Mr. Diemel by arguing that he had been drinking heavily before making anti-foreigner remarks, the neo-Nazi and former Communist Party member was unrepentant and repeatedly used his trial as a forum to make further anti-Semitic comments.

# FAMILY: The Royal Separation

(Continued from page 1)

"From time to time attend family occasions and national events together." Charles, 44, will occupy the couple's country home at Highgrove, using apartments in Clarence House as a London pied-à-terre. Diana, 31, and her court will reside in London at Kensington Palace, near the trendy restaurants and glitzy shops that she favors.

Although Wednesday's announcement was a surprise, the underlying news of serious marital trouble was anything but. It had been apparent for months that Charles and Diana were just going through the motions.

First came the publication of a biography — "Diana: Her True Story," by Andrew Morton, a book in which the princess is thought to have cooperated — depicting Charles as an unfeeling cad who had driven his lovely young wife to attempt suicide.

Then came the release of a taped phone conversation in which a male admirer breathed heavily into Diana's ear and called her "Squidgy." Weeks later came another tape in which Charles and an old companion, Camilla Parker-Bowles, passionately professed their love for each other.

Since it involves the heir to the throne, the status of Charles's and Diana's marriage was seen as the most important royal story of the year. The British monarch still has a constitutional role to play — opening Parliament, summoning and dissolving governments, consulting weekly with the prime minister.

Buckingham Palace sources said the announcement of the separation was made Wednesday to minimize the disruption for the couple's children, Princes William and Harry. Both boys begin their Christmas breaks from school this weekend, and the goal was to clarify the situation before the holiday season got under way.

According to sources, the final decision to separate was made within the last two weeks. Mr. Major has had separate meetings with Charles and Diana, sources said, adding that the prince and princess remain "fond of one another" and "fully supportive."

The announcement caused fresh speculation about whether Charles will ever become king. Queen Elizabeth II, at 66, is in robust health. She has indicated that she considers being queen a job for life, and observers do not expect her to abdicate.

The notion has been raised that Charles, with his messy personal life and the prospect of being an old man when he finally takes the throne, would ask to be skipped in the line of succession in favor of his son William, now 10.

According to Buckingham Palace spokesmen, the Archbishop of Canterbury has said that the separation does not affect Charles's ability eventually to serve as head of the Church of England. Observers said, however, that a divorce might have an impact on his church role.

Princess Diana went about her duties on Wednesday, visiting a school near Newcastle. Prince Charles, making an appearance after the announcement, strode into London's historic Guildhall with a smile on his face.

Princess Diana went about her duties on Wednesday, visiting a school near Newcastle. Prince Charles, making an appearance after the announcement, strode into London's historic Guildhall with a smile on his face.

# Duchess Awarded Damages In Topless-Photo Affair

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NANTERRE, France — The Duchess of York and an American companion were awarded 700,000 francs in damages by a French court on Wednesday for pictures taken of them on the Riviera.

The sum was far less than the nearly \$4 million that the duchess, the former Sarah Ferguson, had originally demanded in her lawsuit against the photographer Daniel Angeli and his agency, Cogedipress.

Mr. Angeli and Cogedipress, which sold the photos to the magazine Paris-Match, will each have to pay 250,000 francs (about \$50,000) to the duchess and 100,000 francs to her friend, the Texas businessman John Bryan.

The duchess is the estranged wife of Prince Andrew, second son of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

The court in Nanterre, a Paris suburb, ruled that Mr. Angeli had violated France's strict privacy laws by taking and selling the photos. The suit centered on a set of photographs showing the duchess sunbathing topless and embracing the 37-year-old bachelor at the poolside of a villa in Saint-Tropez. The two young daughters of the duchess and Prince Andrew were with them.

Judge Germain Foyer de Costil also awarded costs of about 40,000 francs against Mr. Angeli and Paris-Match, to be divided between the duchess and Mr. Bryan.

Proceeds from the suit will be given to the British Institute for Brain-Injured Children and the Motor Neurone Disease Association, an attorney for the duchess, Alistair Pepper, said. (UPI, AP)

Princess Diana went about her duties on Wednesday, visiting a school near Newcastle. Prince Charles, making an appearance after the announcement, strode into London's historic Guildhall with a smile on his face.

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# CLINTON: The Top Contenders for Attorney General Are Women, 3 Judges and a Lawyer

(Continued from page 1)

the leaders of about a half-dozen women's rights groups.

According to those who attended the meeting, the representatives from the groups called on Mr. Clinton to select a woman for one of what are sometimes referred to as the "big four" cabinet posts: Treasury, State, Defense and Justice.

A transition official said the meeting was not confrontational because the Clinton team was receptive to the idea that a woman be chosen for one of those four positions. The official said the Justice Department provided the greatest opportunity to fulfill that notion because of the large pool of accomplished women lawyers.

It is unclear what role in the decision was played by a prominent woman ever to have held that post. She was also a pioneer in that she was named a partner at Arnold & Forster at a time when she insisted on working part-time to spend more time with her children, who are now grown.

She is a founding member of the Women's Legal Defense Fund and heads the National Women's Law Center.

Transition officials said they had not even begun to consider candidates for another important Justice Department position, solicitor general, the person who argues the government's cases before the Supreme Court.

In other cabinet positions, the list of finalists for transportation secretary is said by Democratic and transition office sources to include a former Democratic governor of Michigan, the brother of Mayor Richard M. Daley of Chicago and a Democratic congressional leader.

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# TRANSITION / WRITING RULES

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Engleburger Finds It's Official for 6 Weeks

WASHINGTON — In the bureaucratic equivalent of a surprise party, Lawrence S. Engleburger, who has been serving as acting secretary of state for more than three months, has been sworn in to the post as a full cabinet member.

Mr. Engleburger, 62, arrived at the White House on Tuesday for what he had been told was a briefing on Somalia but found his family assembled with Justice Antonin Scalia of the Supreme Court, who performed the ceremony.

It was "just a recognition of Larry's service," said the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, who said President George Bush "wanted Larry to have the full rank and title and authority as secretary of state."

The appointment puts Mr. Engleburger in charge of the State Department for the remaining six weeks of Mr. Bush's administration. He was appointed in an interim capacity on Aug. 23 to replace James A. Baker 3d, who resigned to help direct Mr. Bush's re-election campaign as White House chief of staff.

In other personnel news, President-elect Bill Clinton will resign as governor of Arkansas on Saturday, the governor's office said. Lieutenant Governor Jim Guy Tucker will be sworn in as his successor. Mr. Tucker, 46, will become the state's 43d governor in a ceremony at the state capital.

Mr. Clinton, who will be inaugurated as president Jan. 20, had put off resigning as governor for weeks while the state Supreme Court ruled on whether the lieutenant governor should succeed him or whether a special election was required. (AFP, AP)



Secretary of State Engleburger, one hand on the Bible held by his wife, Marlene, shook Justice Scalia's hand as Mr. Bush clapped.

### Chefs Urge Clintons to Cook American

NEW YORK — A group of 75 of the nation's leading chefs has sent a letter to Bill and Hillary Clinton urging them to appoint a White House chef who would promote American cooking.

"We chefs from across the country," it said, "believe that good food, pure and wholesome, should be not just a privilege for the few, but a right for everyone. Good food nourishes not just the body, but the entire community."

The current White House chef, Pierre Chambrin, is a Frenchman. A Clinton representative offered a cautious response. "The Clintons and Gores are committed to providing a stage for great American culture," said Richard Mintz, director of communications for the Inaugural Committee and former chief of staff to Hillary Clinton.

"That certainly includes great American cuisine, but a decision about the White House chef is not something the Clintons have been able to focus on yet."

Responses from the Bush White House was less studied. "Tree huggers in the White House kitchen" said a White House aide, who refused to be identified. "Quelle horreur!" (NYT)

### Economy Dominates Attention of Lawmakers

WASHINGTON — Congress agrees: It is the economy that should dominate the attention of the nation's lawmakers when the 103d Congress convenes next month, according to a Gallup poll.

That finding, released Wednesday, also suggests the next Congress will open with newly elected and returning members sharing legislative priorities.

Yet expect more politics as usual on the Hill. Although members agree what the country's biggest problems are, the survey found Democrats and Republicans sharply disagree on the best ways to solve many of them.

Jobs, the deficit and health care not only led but overwhelmed all other concerns of the randomly selected new and returning Senate and House members interviewed last month by the Gallup Organization. According to the poll, 77 percent rated jobs as the single most critical

issue facing the new Congress, followed by the budget deficit, named by 69 percent, and health care, a critical issue to 65 percent of those members surveyed.

No other issue out of 18 measured was considered "critical" by more than 29 percent of those legislators interviewed.

"In the minds of the total sample, there is clearly a top tier of three critical issues that were well ahead of all other issues," reported Gale Muller, Gallup director of research.

The survey included 100 returning members and 49 newly elected representatives and senators, has a margin of error of plus or minus eight percentage points. (WFP)

### Quote-Unquote:

President-elect Bill Clinton, on his courtesy call upon members of the Supreme Court: "It was nice to be around a bunch of people with lifetime jobs."

## Clinton Ethics Code Puts 5-Year Delay On Aides' Lobbying

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President-elect Bill Clinton's transition team unveiled new ethics rules Wednesday that would bar top government officials from lobbying their former agencies for five years after they leave office.

The new code, designed to ban administration officials from quickly trading their access for private gain, also would require them to sign a pledge agreeing never to represent foreign governments.

"These are the strongest standards any president has asked of his employees," said the transition director, Warren M. Christopher.

Some 1,100 political appointees will be covered by the new ethics code, he said, calling it "a clear break with existing practice."

"No doubt these rules will make people unhappy," Mr. Christopher said. But he called the ethics rules — which do not require congressional approval — a "dramatic step to show that we're serious about making government work."

Current law bans any former government employee from lobbying his or her old agency for one year and bans top officials from lobbying any cabinet secretaries and undersecretaries or lobbying on behalf of foreign nations for one year.

### A Compromise Plan

Richard L. Berke of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington: Although the rules would be the

strictest imposed by any administration, transition officials said they did not go as far as some of them had expected out of concern that prospective appointees might be scared away.

Some officials had advocated a broader definition of what constitutes lobbying, and there had also been efforts to have the rules cover all the 3,000 political jobs that Mr. Clinton will fill.

Mr. Clinton made ethics in his administration a major campaign issue, promising that he would run the cleanest White House the country had ever seen.

Mr. Clinton has declared that the new rules will be intended to "stop the revolving door from public service to private enrichment," a reference to former government officials' trading on their government experience and contacts when they return to the private sector.

Transition officials, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said the rules were, by necessity, a compromise.

"If the rules are too tight," one official said, "then you're asking for mediocre people in government. You don't want to drive people out."

"No matter what you do you're not going to have perfect ethics rules," he said.

Another official said the tighter rules were intended more than anything else to set a tone. "We're not talking about an airtight Tupperware container here," he said.

## Doctors Slap Back at Clinton

### They Call Health Spending Limit a Bad Idea

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a rebuff to President-elect Bill Clinton, the American Medical Association has rejected the idea of an overall national limit on health-care spending. But the doctors said they were willing to consider other ways of restraining costs.

At a meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, the association's House of Delegates approved a resolution saying the group "strongly opposes a national ceiling on health-care spending."

Mr. Clinton proposed such limits in the campaign to try to slow the increase in medical prices. They have been rising about twice as rapidly as other consumer prices. His staff is now trying to translate his proposal into legislation.

But the American Medical Association asserted that national limits on health spending could undermine health care, inhibit progress and interfere with patients' freedom.

Nancy W. Dickey, a trustee of the association, said doctors' incomes were not a factor. "We take this stance on behalf of our patients," Dr. Dickey said after the vote Tuesday. "The capping of health-care expenditures is far less of a concern to me as a physician than to my patients."

In the campaign, Mr. Clinton said repeatedly that he wanted to limit public and private spending on health care. In September, his idea was endorsed by the American College of Physicians, the largest medical specialty group in the United States.

John R. Ball, executive vice president of the American College of Physicians, expressed disappointment with the association, saying it had rejected the concept of a national health budget without offering specific alternatives.

"Health-care reform begins with cost control, and cost control begins with the commitment to living under a budget," Dr. Ball said. "The American people, the president-elect and leading members of

Congress understand that." But the association, which has 290,000 members, or 43 percent of the nation's doctors, said Tuesday that such limits would lead to a burdensome new system of regulation.

Dr. Dickey said the association wanted to slow the growth of health spending by encouraging "market forces and economic competition," by discouraging malpractice lawsuits and by slashing administrative costs.

The association also restored a policy Tuesday that it is unethical for doctors to send patients to clinics in which the doctors have invested.

The policy, initially adopted in December 1991, strongly discourages doctors from referring patients to clinics, laboratories, diagnostic imaging centers and other businesses in which the doctors have a financial interest.

In June, the association softened the policy and said that such referrals could be ethical in some cases, if patients were informed of the doctors' financial interests.

### Away From Politics

- Rescue teams drilled to within 300 feet (98 meters) of the spot where they believe eight coal miners were trapped in Norton, Virginia, after an explosion. Their efforts have been hampered by dangerous levels of methane gas, smoke and heat.
- Federal aviation investigators failed after 21 months to learn what caused the crash of a United Airlines Boeing 737 jetliner near Colorado Springs airport in March 1991, killing 25 passengers and five crew members.
- In the first use of espionage charges against a computer hacker, a grand jury in San Jose, California, has indicted a well-known Silicon Valley programmer, Kevin L. Poulsen, on charges of stealing a classified air force document.
- Pittsburgh's bus and streetcar drivers agreed to settle a contract dispute that had caused a 28-day strike. Terms were not disclosed.
- Epidemiologists warned of salmonella and other food poisoning risks from processed cheeses and

airline meals in two articles in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Highway traffic safety officials opened an investigation to determine whether there is a defect in the design of pickup trucks built by General Motors Corp. from 1973 to 1987 that causes them to burn during a crash.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that government participation in an illegal eviction can amount to a violation of tenants' constitutional rights.

The space shuttle Discovery landed safely at Edwards Air Force Base in California, ending a weeklong military mission. The five-member crew deployed a defense satellite and conducted scientific experiments with military applications.

New York state officials are trying to recover a \$960,000 severance payment granted to a retiring Long Island school administrator who retired this fall, saying the payment was excessive.

AP, NYT, WP

## Counsel in Iraqi Loan Affair Sees No Need for Prosecutor

WASHINGTON — A special counsel investigating possible Bush administration wrongdoing in \$5.5 billion worth of bank loans to Iraq said Wednesday that there was no need to appoint an independent prosecutor in the case.

The counsel, Frederick B. Lacey, a retired federal judge, told a news conference that charges of a cover-up against the administration were "nonsense" perpetuated in part by news organizations and Democrats in Congress.

But he said he did find evidence of "blundering" by the Central Intelligence Agency in its transmission of cables to the Justice Department.

"Many decent people have had their careers tarnished and their reputations stained by being charged with being corrupt, being part of a cover-up," Judge Lacey said. "These are baseless charges."

Speaking to reporters, he said: "You have been taken in by them or, if you haven't, you have been writing about them, which is even worse."

The case centered on federally guaranteed loans to Iraq from an Atlanta branch of an Italian bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Critics alleged that the administration mishandled its investiga-

tion. Instead of calling for an independent prosecutor, however, Mr. Barr named the judge to determine whether such a step was warranted.

As an ardent opponent of independent counsel investigations, Mr. Barr was all but certain to go along with the recommendation.

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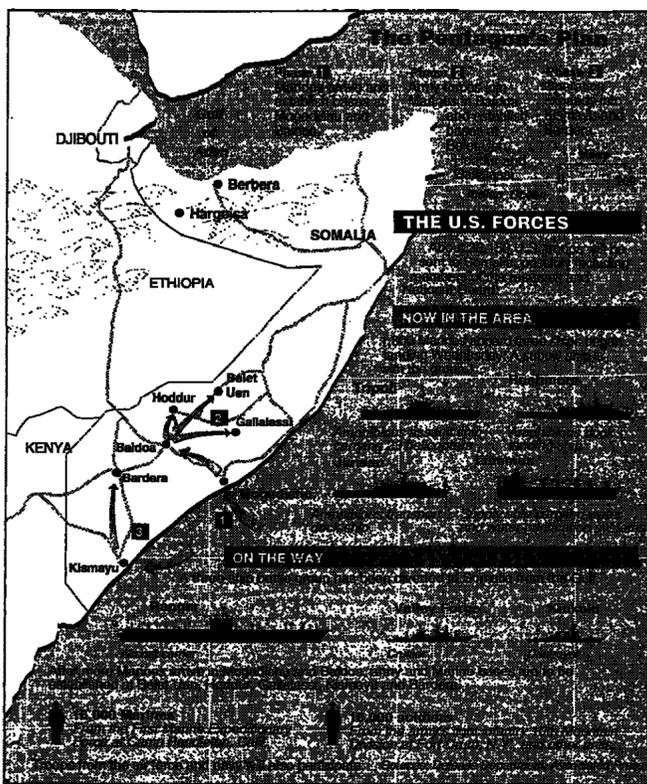
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Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-1211	Monaco	19*00-19	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Cyprus	080-90000	Haiti	001-800-444-1234	Netherlands	06-022-91-22	Uruguay	000-412
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MISSION IN SOMALIA: Leaving weapons at home, young fighters also want food

With U.S. Presence, A Hush Descends Just Hours After the Landing, Fewer Guns and Armed Jeeps

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Hours after U.S. Marines secured the airport and the port here, the streets of this East African capital were visibly free of guns and armed vehicles on Wednesday as Somalis decided it was prudent to hide their weapons and cooperate with the American-led military-humanitarian mission.



by the American military Tuesday. Their feeding centers, including some 300 outdoor kitchens run by the International Committee of the Red Cross, were run by local Somali staff, they said.

'Lethal Assistance' Bites Back In 1980s, America Helped Arm Mogadishu

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Marines who landed in Somalia have entered a country that is awash in weapons, many of them Soviet-made but some of them American arms supplied by Washington in the 1980s.

rifles, 3,672 grenades, 482 anti-tank missiles, 24 armored personnel carriers, 18 howitzers, 6,032 artillery shells, 75 mortars and 144 land mines. The Somalis' weapons are no match for U.S. firepower. The Somalis have relatively few tanks and other heavy weapons, and the absence of spare parts has taken its toll. The Pentagon does not expect the Somali clans to mount a determined resistance to the American force.

Somalia Stirs French Opposition

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — As the first French troops arrived in Somalia to join the UN relief mission, French opposition figures on Wednesday sharply criticized the televised landing of American troops near Mogadishu as a media event and a charity show.

Alain Juppé, a leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, described as "a circus." "I thought we were down there to save children who were dying of hunger," he said. "But if it is to organize a gigantic international media show, I don't think it's right. I regret that some French officials are falling into the same practice."

SOMALIA: No Resistance

(Continued from page 1) meet the Americans and welcome them." He said, "I would like to show my respect."

EUROPE: On a Somali Effort, Too Little Too Late

(Continued from page 1) Italian government to intercede, but to no avail. France, which has deployed peacekeeping troops under the UN aegis in the former Yugoslavia and Cambodia, has proudly trumpeted its authority of the international community's "right to intervene" in cases of humanitarian hardship.

After the U.S. proposal to take charge of the UN military operation, 35 other countries, including France and Italy, have decided to contribute military or financial support, according to the Pentagon.

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ACTION: Arrival of U.S. Troops Is Made for TV

(Continued from page 1) angry about how little they knew about the media's knowledge of their arrival, the landing plans had been all but handed out at a press conference in Mogadishu the day before.

walls, crouched behind embankments or crawled on their bellies; they were leisurely followed by photographers and camera crews. Often the tension was palpable. On the beachhead, a reporter was almost shot as he shined his flashlight into a Seal's eyes and then refused to back away.

YELTSIN: 'No' in Congress

(Continued from page 1) tions have viewed the Gaidar government as the best option for economic change in Russia, even though it has failed to live up to commitments made to the International Monetary Fund.

The situation for reporters on land was markedly different from that of reporters arriving with the Marines on the transport ships. During the Gulf War, the Pentagon sought to preserve security by requiring reporters to submit copy for review before transmission. This time there was no such review, a concession that news organizations had long sought.

Saudis to Contribute 1,000 Soldiers

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service
CAIRO — Departing from its traditional reticence to use its military beyond its borders, and with an eye on the Bosnian conflict, Saudi Arabia has decided to send about 1,000 troops to join U.S. forces in Somalia, a source said Wednesday.

United States to push for UN military intervention in Bosnia to stop the killing of Muslims there, the source indicated. By participating in the Somalia operation, the Saudis hope to set another successful precedent for UN-sanctioned military intervention, following on Operation Desert Storm, which mobilized 750,000 troops from more than 30 nations under the UN banner to liberate Kuwait from Iraq and defend Saudi Arabia.

## Delors Sees Period of Divisiveness For the EC

**Review**  
BRUSSELS—The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, in a gloomy assessment of the Community's future, said Wednesday that hard times loomed and that some states might forge ahead on their own.

"The Community faces a difficult period which can lead to stagnation, to a passing but violent crisis or to a long latent crisis," Mr. Delors said at a news conference.

The Community is to hold a summit meeting in Edinburgh on Friday and Saturday.

"I can only hope the construction of Europe will go ahead with those who are willing to share this ambition and shoulder their share of international responsibility," Mr. Delors said. "My feeling is that if some don't want to do it, others will. If it's not possible as 12, another solution will have to be found in order to continue."

His comments echoed warnings by President François Mitterrand of France that the EC should move on without Britain and Denmark if they cannot ratify the Treaty on European Union that was signed in the Dutch city of Maastricht in February.

Mr. Mitterrand said it "would not be catastrophic" if Britain took another three months to approve the treaty. Mr. Delors also suggested that Copenhagen and London should be given until mid-1993 to adopt the treaty, which as it stands cannot take effect unless it is ratified by all 12 EC states.

Mr. Delors, who has headed the executive commission since 1985, painted a dark picture of the world in which the EC is trying to create a single currency and a common foreign and security policy.

"Things are not going well in the world," he said. "The economic crisis is depressing. Gloom is everywhere."

Mr. Delors stressed that the Edinburgh summit meeting must agree on a budget through the end of the century, and he criticized Germany for opposing plans that would increase its payments to the EC.

He reminded Chancellor Helmut Kohl that high interest rates set by the German central bank to prevent the costs of unification from fueling German inflation were affecting the entire Community.

"Not only the Germans are paying for German unification," Mr. Delors said. "We are all paying for it — they directly and heavily, we indirectly and considerably."



**IN NORWAY, NOBEL PRIZE TIME**—Rigoberta Menchu, a Guatemalan Indian rights leader, upon arrival Wednesday in Oslo, where she will be awarded the \$1 million Nobel Peace Prize on Thursday. Francis Sejersted, left, of the Nobel committee, met her.

## Farewell to Arms for Notorious Salvadoran Unit

By Shirley Christian

**COLON, El Salvador**—The most praised—and criticized—of the Salvadoran Army's elite battalions has been dismantled as part of the countdown to the formal end of civil war.

As two A-37 warplanes roared overhead, President Alfredo Cristiani praised the Atlacatl Battalion on Tuesday for heroism and distinguished service as its troops formed for the final time in their maroon berets and bandannas, their M-16 rifles at their sides.

But several hundred people gathered outside the battalion headquarters, under the banner of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, shouting slogans and carrying placards to remind people that the Atlacatl was responsible for two of the grisliest crimes against civilians during the war.

Testimony from survivors indicates that troops from the Atlacatl unit were responsible for the massacre of at least 794 people, mostly peasants and their children, in and around the village of Mozote in December 1981.

In addition, members of a patrol from the Atlacatl Battalion confessed, in a murder trial last year, to killing six Jesuit priests, their cook and her daughter in a raid on the Catholic University campus in the midst of a guerrilla offensive on Nov. 16, 1989.

When asked how he reconciled those two episodes with the heroism he described, Mr. Cristiani said Mozote and the Jesuit killings "were the acts of individual people, not of the battalion as an institution."

The Atlacatl, which took its name from an indigenous warrior in Salvadoran history, was one of five rapid-reaction battalions created

with American aid at the onset of the war. Some of its officers and men underwent training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and American advisers worked with its officers here.

A foreign military expert described the Atlacatl as "part of the strategy of the United States not to lose El Salvador to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Cristiani reiterated the government's intention of going forward with the peace accords signed 11 months ago and turning the present "armed peace" into a formal end to war on Dec. 15.

But, offering reassurances to an army that feels it is paying the heaviest cost for peace, he said the military would continue "to perform a role for the good of the country."

Foreign military experts estimated the number of men in the dismantled battalion at 700 to 800, well down from its combat strength because of attrition in the last year.

## Bolivia Mudslide Toll Rises to 80, Hundreds Missing

The Associated Press

**LA PAZ**—Heavy rains on Wednesday prevented rescue workers from reaching the scene of a mud slide that devastated a Bolivian gold mining camp, killing at least 80 people.

Hundreds of people were missing and feared dead following the mud slide, which buried the isolated camp in the foothills of the Andes. At least 80 bodies had been found, officials said.

A huge wave of mud plowed into Lipi, about 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of La Paz, on Tuesday and covered nearly the entire camp. About 1,200 miners, their families and other

workers lived in the camp, said Edmundo Polo, an official for the Federation of Gold Cooperatives.

"We estimate that only 10 percent of the camp's population survived," said Jesús Mantilla, head of the federation.

Two air force helicopters tried to fly in from La Paz on Wednesday, but turned back because of treacherous conditions over the Andes.

Rain also mired dirt roads. The 300-kilometer road over the mountains to Lipi can be traversed only by four-wheel-drive vehicles in the best of conditions.

Dr. Guido Monasterio, head of the La Paz Sanitary Unit, in charge of health services in the Bolivian capital, said officials at the camp reported that 80 bodies had been recovered by Wednesday morning.

The government asked the United States, which has 10 helicopters in Bolivia on anti-drug operations, to help.

The U.S. ambassador, Charles Bowers, said that his embassy was trying to determine whether the helicopters had the range to reach the site from their home base 400 kilometers to the east.

## William Shawn Is Dead at 85 Respected Editor of New Yorker for 35 Years

By Eric Pace

**NEW YORK**—William Shawn, 85, the shy, strong-willed editor who ran *The New Yorker* for a third of a century, died Tuesday of a heart attack at his apartment here.

After Mr. Shawn succeeded the magazine's founding editor, Harold Ross, in 1952, he quietly but firmly presided over a shift from its original flippancy to a more serious tone that, he insisted, merely mirrored "a new awareness" among writers and readers.

In his considerate, courteous way, Mr. Shawn remained the virtual dictator of the magazine's editorial policies through a 35-year tenure, unusually long for a chief editor in the turbulent magazine industry.

A primary reason that Mr. Shawn stayed so long in his post—one of the most influential in U.S. literature and journalism—was the abiding support of *The New Yorker's* owners.

But in 1985 the magazine was sold to the Newhouse family. At the time, S.I. Newhouse Jr. pledged not to tamper with *The New Yorker's* special identity. In January 1987, however, he announced that Mr. Shawn was retiring. In fact, he was forced out.

More than 150 *New Yorker* writers, editors and cartoonists, feeling that Mr. Shawn had been poorly treated by the new owners, signed a letter calling on the new editor, Robert Gottlieb, not to take the job. In due course, however, Mr. Gottlieb took over Mr. Shawn's duties and turned out to be far more a protector of Mr. Shawn's vision than a destroyer of it.

In his decades at *The New Yorker*, Mr. Shawn worked with infinite patience and painstaking attention to detail. He once said, ruefully, "Falling short of perfection is a process that just never stops."

His mental rigor, applied to editing, won him praise from *New Yorker* writers. "He knows when to leave a strong piece alone," the author and critic Renata Adler once remarked. "If there really are weak parts, though, he invariably finds them; then of course you can fix them in your own way."

Mr. Shawn's quiet graciousness was so seductive that Brendan Gill said the typical *New Yorker* writer became convinced that any changes the editor demanded "will cost Mr. Shawn as much pain as they do him — indeed, that the corrections are being made, at no matter what expense of spirit, only in order to bring a masterpiece from near-perfection to perfection."

The short-story writer and novelist J.D. Salinger called Mr. Shawn

the "most unreasonably modest of born great artist-editors."

As the Shawn era progressed, *The New Yorker* earned new respect for what became a continual outpouring of reports and commentaries on such matters as the environment, poverty, racial strife, the Vietnam War and nuclear disarmament.

"Better than any other editor of our time, he has been able to measure the distance of our national fall from grace," Mr. Gill once said, voicing the admiration that generations of *New Yorker* writers felt for Mr. Shawn. But Mr. Gill acknowledged wryly that "at times one heard grumblings, in the corridors of the magazine and out in the world," about the amount of gloom in the magazine.

Under Mr. Shawn, *The New Yorker's* literary and reportorial styles continued to exercise a powerful influence on writers around the country, as they had under Mr. Ross. One much-cited example was Truman Capote's 1965 best seller, "In Cold Blood," which came out first in *The New Yorker* and encouraged other writing that straddled the line between fact and fiction.

And in Mr. Shawn's day, *The New Yorker's* nonfiction writing also came to help shape public opinion about important issues.

James Baldwin's writing underscored the force of black grievances, for instance, and Rachel Carson's lent urgency to concerns about the environment.

"Shawn changed *The New Yorker* from a smarty-pants parish tip-sheet into a journal that altered our experience instead of just posturing in front of it," John Leonard, a book critic for *The New York Times* wrote in 1975.

Mr. Shawn made a sober impression, with his mannerliness and his dark suits. But he relished good humorous writing, and played jazz expertly on the Steinway in his apartment.

He was short and physically imposing. He generally avoided nightlife, and his idea of a power lunch was orange juice and cereal served in the Rose Room at the Algonquin Hotel. He was a college dropout who cut his journalistic teeth on an obscure New Mexico newspaper. And a certain unabashed flatness in his speech forever proclaimed his Chicago upbringing.

Yet, while the chuckles continued, and while editors came and went at other magazines, Mr. Shawn's continued more or less serene and unchallenged — until he had far exceeded Mr. Ross's own 26-year tenure as editor.

## Vincent Gardenia Dies, Actor Was 71

The Associated Press

**PHILADELPHIA** — Vincent Gardenia, 71, the Italian-born performer who had an award-winning career as a character actor on stage, film and television, died Wednesday, apparently of a heart attack. He was in Philadelphia for a play.

Mr. Gardenia earned two Oscar nominations for his roles as a baseball manager in "Bang the Drum Slowly" in 1973 and as the father in a quirky Brooklyn family in the 1987 film "Moonstruck."

He won a Tony for his performance in "The Prisoner of Second Avenue" in 1972 and an Emmy in HBO's "Age Old Friends" in 1990.

Mr. Gardenia was born in Naples, the son of Gennaro Gardenia Scognamiglio, a star of the Italian stage. The family moved from Milan to America when Vincent was 2 and settled in Brooklyn.

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It was as part of the "Gennaro Gardenia Company" — with plays written by the father and a friend — that Mr. Gardenia began his acting career.

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CREATING THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY







Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

A Less Open Germany

Engrailed by refugees and torn by violent attacks on foreigners, Germany has decided to clamp down on a frontier now entirely open to asylum-seekers.

Small wonder that Bonn has clamored for a clampdown. But Germany can be faulted for the breadth of its exclusions.

Close the Vietnam War

Entering the White House, President George Bush promised to put the divisions of the Vietnam War behind, saying at his inauguration that "no great nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory."

Had the American government offered normal relations from the outset, with their attendant economic rewards, Hanoi would have had scant incentive to move on either Cambodia or MIA's.

Medicine or Commerce?

Should doctors invest in for-profit treatment facilities to which they send their own patients? The practice is known as self-referral, and doctors are deeply divided over it.

concluded that the practice of self-referral should be presumed inconsistent with a doctor's duty to the patient, except in the rare case in which a community would otherwise lack an important service.

Other Comment

A Double Blow to India

"The Nation Betrayed." "The End of the Secular Dream." Headlines in the Indian press bear testimony to the gravity of the crisis.

Without decisive action to restore order and to cool passions quickly, the world's largest democracy could lose a lot more than just its image as a secular nation.

This Is Not Hinduism and India Should Not Abide It

By Pranay Gupta

NEW YORK — As an Indian-born Hindu, I am ashamed of the zealots who claim to be the standard-bearers of my ancient religion.

es those who abducted his wife, Sita, and stole his kingdom. The epic is not about Hinduism or religion in the conventional sense; it is about the triumph of good over evil.

Bangladesh, Afghanistan — supported by the wider Islamic community. Hindu chauvinists say this situation calls for the long suppressed Hindu culture to be given a voice.

an troops and Muslim irredentists has nearly brought the once vibrant local economy to a standstill.

contributed to the national malaise. One way to revive hopes for economic, social and political development would be to institute a presidential form of government that would be less vulnerable to parochial disputes and transient legislative alliances than is the current Westminster parliamentary model.

Into Africa With Generous Intentions and Skimpy Experience

By Jim Hoagland

LONDON — Europe's former colonial powers have long viewed Africa's flickering involvement in Africa with a jaundiced mixture of suspicion and amusement.

President-elect Bill Clinton, London and Paris were notified, rather than truly consulted, and then invited to come along for the ride.

secure environment for the distribution of relief. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney's stated criterion for ending American involvement is the ability to turn over a kinder, gentler Somalia to "normal UN peacekeeping forces."

latest expeditionary force that has come to separate warring clans for their own good. Because European colonialism failed does not mean that America, with a much more limited and laudable agenda, will fail in Somalia.

From Clinton the World Needs a Radically New Foreign Policy

By Roger Morris

This is the first of two articles.

SAN ANTONIO, New Mexico — As Bill Clinton prepares for inauguration, his presidency already seems haunted by the great issue he pointedly avoided in the campaign.

world. As old industrial and imperial orders collapse, America's economic renaissance, although its leadership must be earned.

viets is to seize the fleeting chance for post-Cold War demilitarization while the plague of weapons proliferation and sectarian chaos that threatens any comity of nations.

taken to deter the Soviets. When the principal threat to peace is nationalist aggression or national disintegration, where a new global compact depends on common action in defense of the weakest, tragedies like Bosnia and Somalia are the real Munichs, the ominous dominoes, of our era.

tence and appeasement — would clearly justify the world's prudent military commitment after the most serious diplomacy failed.

America Should Maintain Its Asia-Pacific Presence

By Yeo Ning Hong

The writer is Singapore's defense minister.

SINGAPORE — With the Cold War over, the challenge in the Asia-Pacific region is to maintain stability and a measure of predictability while a new regional order evolves.

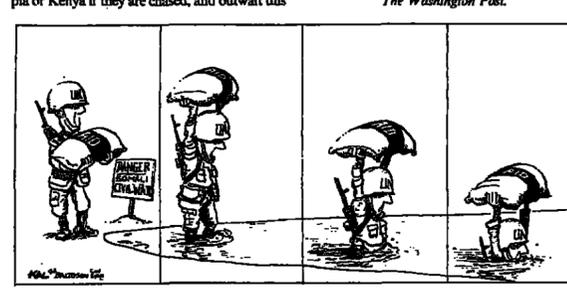
across the Pacific has substantially outstripped U.S. trade with Europe. America is the largest investor in the Asia-Pacific region, after Japan.

ported an open-door policy and faster economic reform. A stable and prosperous China, at peace and cooperating with its neighbors, will add to the momentum of growth in the region.

Beijing and Tokyo may decide that it is in their greater interest to work together. With China's enormous market and manpower and Japan's technological prowess and capital, such cooperation could create a super economic engine for East Asia, enhancing global growth in the 21st century.

time been promising the soldiers peace that they cannot now retract and they see that if they obtain that peace it will be so shameful that Russia will never forgive them.

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OPINION

This Different Democrat Wasn't Born Yesterday Near Felicity, Listening to the Rain on a Statue's Forehead

By David S. Broder

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — A Charlotte attorney and Democratic activist named David W. Erdman has shown me something that is very revealing about President-elect Bill Clinton. Mr. Clinton came to Charlotte in June 1981 to speak to a small group of Democrats. At the time he was a private citizen, having been defeated the previous November for re-election as governor of Arkansas after just two years in office. Mr. Erdman took careful notes on the talk, in part out of habit as an attorney and in part as a favor to a friend at The Charlotte Observer, which did not have a reporter free to attend to the meeting. The notes show just how far back Mr. Clinton began formulating some of the ideas and approaches that allowed him to campaign this year as "a different kind of Democrat." I quote from them verbatim: "William Clinton: Remarks at Mecklenburg County Democratic Men's Club June 9, 1981. "What Reagan has done that is good: 1. He's done what he said he'd do. 2. He's respected discipline on the federal budget. The Democrats were derelict in this area. We as Democrats will be wrong, and we will lose, if we fight him on that issue. "3. He's caused a re-examination of all federal programs. Democrats will lose if they try to defend many of these programs. "4. He has revived and strengthened the role of the states in administering programs. "5. He has helped us recognize the connection between the level of taxation and the level of spending on public services. The public will learn that not all federal expenditure is "waste, fraud and abuse." Now every state legislature will become a battleground for what people want and don't want. And, as programs are adopted, taxpayers will realize that we have to pay for them up front. The taxpayers will learn what services they cannot do without. "6. Government will refocus on what's fundamental, such as the prevention of crime. We Democrats cannot allow the

STOCKHOLM — Felicity is a village in Trinidad on the edge of the central Caroni plain, which still grows sugar and to which indentured cane cutters were brought after emancipation. So the small population of Felicity is East Indian, and on the afternoon I visited, all the faces along its road were Indian, which was a moving, beautiful thing. This Saturday afternoon "Ramleela," the epic dramatization of the Hindu epic the "Ramayana," was going to be performed. The actors from the village were assembling on a field strung with different-colored flags, like a new gas station; beautiful Indian boys in red and black were aiming arrows haphazardly into the afternoon light. Low blue mountains on the horizon, bright grass, clouds that would gather only before the light went. Felicity: What a gentle Anglo-Saxon name. Under an open shed on the edge of the field there were two huge armatures of bamboo that looked like immense cages. They were parts of the body of a god, his

calves or thighs, which, fitted and reared, would make a gigantic effigy. This effigy would be burned as a conclusion to the epic. The cane structures flashed a predictable parallel: Shelley's sonnet on the fallen statue of Ozymandias and his empire, that "colossal wreck" in its empty desert. Deities were entering the field. Costumed actors were arriving. Princes and gods, I supposed. (What an unfortunate confession! "Gods, I suppose" is the shrug that embodies our African and Asian diasporas.) I had often thought of the idea of the epic story, yet I had recently adapted the "Odyssey" for a theater in England, presuming that the audience knew the trials of Odysseus, while nobody in Trinidad knew any more than I did about Rama, Kali, Shi-

va, Vishnu, apart from the Indians — a phrase I use perversely because that is the kind of remark you can still hear in Trinidad: "apart from the Indians." Consider the scale of Asia reduced to these fragments — the small white exclamations of minarets or the stone balls of temples in the cane fields — and one can understand the self-mockery and embarrassment of those who see these rites as parodic, even degenerate. These purists look on such ceremonies as grammarians look at a dialect, as empires look on their colonies. Memory that yearns to join the center, a limb remembering the body from which it has been severed, like those bamboo thighs of the god. In other words, the way the Caribbean is looked at, illegitimate, rootless, mongrelized. "No people there," to quote Trollope, "in the true sense of the word." No people. Fragments and echoes of real people, unoriginal and broken.

The sigh of History rises over ruins, not over landscapes, and in the Antilles there are few ruins to sigh over, apart from the ruins of sugar estates and abandoned forts. Looking around slowly, as a camera would, taking in the hills over Port of Spain, the village road and houses, the warrior-archers, the god-actors and their handlers, and music already on the sound track, I wanted to make a film that would be a long-drawn sigh over Felicity. I was filtering the afternoon with evocations of a lost India, but why "evocations"? Why not "celebrations" of a real presence? Why should India be "lost" when none of these villagers ever really knew it? And why not "continuing" why not the perpetuation of joy in Felicity? Why was I not letting my pleasure open its windows wide? I was entitled like any Trinidadian to the ecstasies of their claim because ecstasy was the pitch of the sinuous drumming in the loudspeakers. I was entitled to the feast of Hussein, to the mirrors and crepe-paper temples of the Muslim epic, to the Chinese Dragon Dance, to the rites of that Sephardic Jewish synagogue that was once on Something Street. I am only one-eighth of the writer I might have been, and I am content with the fragmented languages of Trinidad. Break a vase, and the love that assembles the fragments is stronger than that love which took its symmetry for granted when it was whole. The glue that fits the pieces is the sealing of its original shape. It is such a love that reassembles our African and Asiatic fragments, the cracked hairlooms whose restoration shows its white scars. This gathering of broken pieces in the care and pain of the Antilles, and if the pieces are disparate, ill-fitting, they contain more pain than their original sculpture, those icons and sacred vessels taken for granted in their ancestral places. Antillean art is this restoration of our shattered histories, our shards of vocabulary, our archipelago becoming a vocabulary for pieces broken off from the original continent. And this is the exact process of the making of poetry, or what should be called not its "making" but its remaking, the fragmented memory, the armature that frames the god, even the rite that surrenders it to a final pyre; the god

assembled cane by cane, reed by weaving reed, line by plaited line. Poetry, which is perfection's sweat but which must seem as fresh as those raindrops on the statue's forehead, not the sweat made from the classic exertion of frowning marble, but the condensations of a refreshing element, rain and salt. Deprived of their original language: the captured and indentured tribes; their own, accreting and secreting fragments of an old, an epic vocabulary, from Asia and from Africa, but to an ancestral, ecstatic rhythm in the blood that cannot be subdued by slavery, or indenture, while nouns are accepted and the given names of places accepted like Felicity, Congo or Chocoma. The original language dissolves from the exhaustion of distance like fog trying to cross an ocean, but this process of remaking, of finding new metaphors, is the same process the poet faces every morning, making his own tools like Crusoe, assembling nouns from necessity, from Felicity, even retaining himself. The stripped man is driven back to that self-asserting, elemental force, his mind. This is the basis of the Antillean experience, this shipwreck of fragments, these echoes, these shards of a tribal vocabulary. For every poet it is always morning in the world. History a forgotten, insomniac night. History and elemental awe are always our early beginning, because the fate of poetry is to fall in love with the world, in spite of History.

The writer, a Caribbean-born poet and playwright who teaches at Boston University, was awarded the 1992 Nobel Prize for Literature. This is excerpted from the Nobel lecture he gave in Stockholm on Monday. © The Nobel Foundation, 1992.

Sending Gypsies Back

Regarding "Anti-Semitism in Italy Rings True to Echoes in Europe" (Nov. 7): The statement that "Germany has ordered Gypsies deported to Romania" could mislead readers. In fact, Bonn is paying the Bucharest government to take back Romanian Gypsies who entered this country under false pretenses. No German Gypsies are being deported. RICHARD BUXTON, Duxford, Essex, England.

Hope Against Hatred

Regarding "Perhaps the Virus of Hatred Will Finally Stop Spreading" (Opinion, Nov. 28): Barbara Streisand expressed herself eloquently on "the deadly virus of hatred," which she writes, has unmasked and weakened the moral immune system of the United States. I, too, see a ray of hope — in the rejection of such bigotry by American voters; in the wonderfully varied men

Star-Struck in Texas

Regarding "Turn Down Lights, Boost Stellar View" (American Topics, Dec. 5): Alan MacRobert is absolutely right when he speaks of "the absolute majesty, the incredible power of a truly dark, star-packed sky." I once went out into the desert of the remote Big Bend National Park in Texas on a moonless night and was utterly dazzled and amazed at the number of stars. They truly filled the sky. To this day I retain a sense of wonder. BOB MUNRO, London.

The Right of Return

The disastrous policy of the Bush administration has caused irreparable damage to the cause of peace in the Middle East by allowing an issue such as Arab "right of return" to be brought into the peace process. The issue is a cause of grave concern to adherents of a true peace. Multilateral peace negotiations can never succeed until the Arabs' so-called right of return is dead. TOBY WILLIG, Jerusalem.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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# EUROMANAGERS

CREATING THE CROSS BORDER EXECUTIVE

## Learning How to Manage Complexity

When is a manager a Euromanager? When he or she is culturally adaptive, flexible in approach — and prepared to take the lead in innovation.

Top executives in companies that straddle European frontiers are faced with an increasingly complex task. On the one hand, they need to be direct and decisive to capture market share and boost profits in an era of sharpening competition and continuing recession. Yet, at the same time, they are expected to reconcile cultural differences across their diverse organizations by adopting a listening approach and acting as advisers to local managers rather than imposing inflexible instructions from headquarters.

The skills required to achieve this feat are partly a matter of innate personality and partly a question of learning from practical experience as well as management-development schemes. Europe's major business schools and management colleges are increasingly offering sessions tailored to top executives and those on the brink of taking on general management responsibilities. Challenging foreign postings and a diversity of work experience also play vital roles in the process.

"The essential qualities required to be a successful Euromanager are cultural rather than technical in nature," says Bruno Dufour, president of ESC, the Lyon Graduate School of

Business. "At this level, executives need to have a deep understanding of the diversity of European history and social organization."

"Two different types of people perform well at the top of complex businesses," he elaborates. "One is the very bright and exceedingly rational individual with an IQ of 140 or more who commands a vast store of knowledge and who excels at finding

### Essential: Be an agent for change

solutions by bringing all these elements together. The other type of highly successful top executive is the very creative man or woman with an IQ of around 125 or so who can act and react in a flexible and adaptable way."

Willi Jirgal, training manager for the finance and administrative function in Hewlett-Packard's European headquarters in Geneva, identifies six key steps that executives can take to sharpen their cross-cultural management skills: "They can, first, create trust and encourage initiatives; two, foster the expression of opinions contrary to their own; three, be easily accessible; four, test their assumptions on the real world;

five, ask subordinates for feedback; and six, become more aware of their own and others' preferred styles for action."

Experts agree that Euromanagers generally need to have worked in different countries in order to obtain a practical appreciation of the differences and similarities between cultures. They should also have good language abilities. These advantages alone are not enough, however.

Says Kevin Barham of the Ashridge Management Development Center in Hertfordshire: "A British manager attending one of our courses told me that he had for many years worked in countries across the globe, including the United States, France, India and Hong Kong, and that by doing so he had learned to be thoroughly flexible and adaptable. But he then went on to say that at the end of it all, he had come to believe that this experience had made him altogether too accepting of local conditions as they existed and not sufficiently ready to change things in order to effect improvements."

"One of the essential messages for business managers in the 1990s is the need to be an agent for change as well as being sensitive to cultural differences," continues Mr. Barham, who is the co-author of a recent report on developing the international manager. "Accordingly,

we are now setting up a new unit in France aimed precisely at enhancing managers' abilities to learn fully from the diverse experiences they undergo and helping to translate this learning into positive action."

According to Jean-Pierre Leguay, managing director of Amrop Manorga, an international executive search agency in Paris, there is no single distinctive style of European management, and it will be a long time yet before a unified European market exists in terms of consumer demands. "Yet there is now quite definitely a type of executive we can call the Euromanager, who has to be aware of and learn to reconcile all these cultural differences," Mr. Leguay says. "This means that he or she has to be capable of mastering highly complex situations without oversimplifying them excessively."

Mr. Leguay points to the need for companies to nurture these qualities. "Generally speaking, few companies as yet provide the appropriate resources and structures to encourage their executives to develop in response to this need," he says. "For example, one essential technique is to set up a system for rotating managers with a view to giving them the necessary international exposure. Yet this is still not a common practice."

Peter Beddowes, dean of Ashridge, agrees that while many companies have been talking for some time of the need to develop cross-cultural Euromanagers, few have actually implemented the necessary policies. "Some multinationals, such as Unilever, have certainly been taking positive action in this area, working out ways to regionalize decision-making within the framework of an overall global strategy," he says. "On the other hand, there is no denying that the current recession has caused many businesses to cut back drastically on items such as international travel. Where relationships have already been established, these can still be continued through use of fax and phone, but in general terms these cutbacks will undoubtedly delay progress toward multicultural management development."

Mr. Dufour estimates that — taking into account the number of positions to be filled — the total demand for real Euromanagers is relatively small, perhaps around 2,000 a year. Where the best prospects are for up-and-coming executives seeking advancement to posts of this kind remains speculative.



## Candidates Meet Potential Employers Under Forum Aegis

The Euromanagers Forum, organized by the Euromanagers Market Development Service, is a recruitment hub that gathers together the best and brightest job candidates for Europe's biggest multinationals.

This year's annual Euromanagers and Euroengineers Forum, sponsored by Commerzbank and Daimler-Benz, is being held in Brussels December 10-11. For the fifth year in a row, corporations will survey and choose their future managers from top graduates coming from all over Europe and the United States.

Over 13,000 applicants replied to a broad range of positions advertised in such fields as engineering/technology, informatics, management and related areas. Four hundred candidates were selected by the participating corporations to come for interviews. Around one-fifth of these are expected to be placed, a high number in the current business climate.

Most candidates are 25 to 32 years old with advanced academic backgrounds, international experience and multiple languages. In addition to excellent qualifications, companies are looking for future executives who are "people oriented" and able to adapt to a European working environment, says Stéphane Wejskop, managing director of organizers Euromanagers Market Development Service.

As companies search for executives beyond their home borders, Europe's future managers are expected to be able to work in teams with others from different cultures and in different languages. "With EC '92, companies are putting more importance on human resources and recruiting more internationally than ever before," says Mr. Wejskop. "Companies are looking for the best, regardless of nationality."

The forum is meant to be efficient, attract high-quality applicants and promote the companies' international image. "Headquarters must look everywhere for people and not leave recruiting to their subsidiaries in other countries, which may have a weaker image abroad and have to compete with stronger home-based companies," Mr. Wejskop continues.

Some of this year's participating companies are Aerospaciale, Barclays Bank, BMW, British Petroleum, Coca-Cola, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Du Pont de Nemours and NCR.

Says Stella Clarke, Barclays Bank European graduate recruitment manager: "The advantage of the forum is that it is a careers forum that allows us to hold presentations and interviews all at the same place. It's very cost-effective."

Gary Allen, BP Oil Europe's recruitment and development officer, observes, "We find the Euromanagers Forum a valuable source of high-potential recruits. Its targeted promotion focuses on internationally minded, multilingual graduates, attracting the sort of people we are looking for."

During the forum, which is closed to the public, executives will give explanations of their companies' activities and future objectives. Other events include an introduction from the president of the federation of national employers, UNICE, lectures on career placements and a presentation of European Community programs for university-level transfers.

Scott Lichtenstein

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • James Geary is an Amsterdam-based editor and journalist. • Scott Lichtenstein is a free-lance journalist based in Brussels. • Michael Rowe is a Paris-based financial and business writer.

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# Made-to-Measure Programs Target Special Executive Niches

Europe's top business schools and management development centers are boosting their efforts to provide non-degree courses for top executives.

In the current business climate, the emphasis is moving away from general development programs for individual managers toward the more marketable and lucrative field of company-specific strategic educational packages. Increasingly, such efforts involve a high degree of interaction between study in the courses and practical applications in the workplace.

"We are seeing a big change in terms of our clients," comments Claude Rameau, co-dean of INSEAD, a Eu-

**Courses, too, are now often joint ventures**

ropean business school based at Fontainebleau in France. "Whereas these used to be individuals, nowadays they are more and more entire companies." With the flattening of management hierarchies, there is a new need for people who can make decisions at lower operational levels. This means that a whole new field is opening up for training younger managers who do not require the lengthy and much more expensive MBA type of instruction.

Side by side with this trend goes an increasing recognition that in a rapidly changing world, top executives also need to take a breath of fresh educational air from time to time. "Until recently," Mr. Rameau asserts, "top managers used to think that courses were strictly for the middle levels of the hierarchy. But now people in charge of corporate destinies are coming to see that they need to meet others in similar situations in a setting where they can exchange views and challenge entrenched positions."



On beyond the MBA: courses for professionals fine-tune management skills.

According to Willi Jürgal, training manager for the finance and administrative function in Hewlett-Packard's European headquarters in Geneva, his company uses a thorough mix of internal and external management development programs. "On in-house programs, considerable time is devoted to enhancing managers' abilities to thrive on cultural differences and diversity," he says. "External management development programs are used to ensure that our knowledge and skills remain world-class, and to learn from other leading companies through experience exchange."

The number and variety of executive programs offered across Europe continue to expand rapidly, with each institution characteristically claiming to provide a unique

approach. Common strands include developing skills needed to manage change, boosting abilities to learn and adapt and tailoring courses offered for individual management development in accordance with the client company's requirements.

In an attempt to meet the needs of a marketplace that is demanding cross-frontier management skills, the institutions devising courses are themselves expanding internationally or setting up partnership arrangements with business schools in other countries. For example, Ashridge has recently set up a center on the French side of the border near Geneva, named the International Institute for Organizational Change.

At the same time, the Koblenz School of Corporate Management and the Forum Mittlestand in Germany, together with the Lyon Graduate School of Business in France and the British-based Cranfield School of Management, have created a joint course on managing a European business. Manchester Business School in Britain is linking up with the Center for International Business Studies at the University of Malta to launch a course next year on strategic management in the Mediterranean region. Teachers at the Maltese end of this package include the famously lateral-thinking Edward de Bono.

Targeting the right niche clientele will be a key factor in the success of these efforts. The Lyon business school provides one example, says Andrew Roberts, head of international programs in the ESC Management Development Center there: "We see a big market for our courses among medium-sized companies who, because of

**Real-life projects complement classes**

the creation of the single internal market, are now setting up operations in other countries or entering into cross-border partnership agreements. Tailor-made in-company programs are increasingly important. For example, we have recently been involved in organizing courses for the SODEXHO catering company, the Rhône-Poulenc French chemicals giant and the Société Lyonnaise de Banque SODEXHO has expanded rapidly over the last decade, and has changed from being a solely French company to a fully multinational operation. In this situation, the company is looking to us for help in developing an international corporate culture that can handle the diversity that now exists within the group."

Another trend is to get managers involved in organizing real-life projects as part of their development courses. For example, Ashridge is organizing a program for the end of next year called International Management Challenge. Teams comprising executives from different countries will be responsible for planning development projects involving the Raleigh International voluntary organization. "This approach slots neatly into the current belief that if our planet is to be saved, business must take a more holistic view of its role," suggests Peter Beddowes, dean of Ashridge. M.R.

## The Short-Term Management Solution

Temporary secretarial and administrative personnel have long been a common feature in the office. The latest trend is temporary managers.

The concept of interim management, or executive temping, first developed in the Netherlands during the recession of the early 1980s, when many European companies found themselves in need of crisis management. The interim manager was presented as the ideal troubleshooter, the perfect solution for companies requiring immediate but temporary assistance.

Only now, more than a decade later, is interim

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management slowly beginning to shake off the stigma that it is only for "companies in trouble." According to Carl Hague, president of Birmingham-based Praxis Executive Task Force Ltd., companies no longer have to be in crisis to consider calling in an interim manager.

"The fact is that many of our clients are rock-solid, mega-blue chips. For them, interim management is a cost-effective human resource option. Like renting a car: you get what you want when you want it."

For Mr. Hague, and for many of his clients, the beauty of interim management is that it allows companies to tailor their staffs to meet individual requirements. Since interim managers are not "employees" in the traditional sense, clients are able to plan projects with maximum flexibility and minimum risk without incurring long-term commitments or hidden costs.

In order to explore a potential foreign market, for example, a company need only hire an interim management team to investigate the possibilities. If the proposition looks viable, they recruit local management; if not, they simply

close up shop. This is what Mr. Hague refers to as the "Easy start, easy part" concept.

But whether a company needs to bridge a temporary management gap after a resignation or find short-term replacements for staff on maternity leave, there is an interim manager for every position from marketing executive to nuclear physicist. Some of these free-lance executives have chosen interim management as a career option; others take on short-term assignments in the hope of finding permanent employment. Candidates are intensively screened with regard to professional abilities and personal characteristics in order to ensure a good match between interim manager and client. The average assignment can last anywhere from three months to a year, while the going day-rate for top-ranked talent is £1,200 (\$1,800).

As European economic borders continue to blur, "management-at-a-distance" may be the next big trend in this fledgling industry. "With the advent of post-1992 Europe," says G.H. Boskma, co-founder and chairman of the board of BCG Interim-Management in Amsterdam, one of the pioneers in the field, "the flurry of cross-border mergers and acquisitions will intensify. Interim managers will undoubtedly play an important role in guiding companies through these transitional periods." In 1986, BCG Interim-Management founded Executive Interim Management (EIM) in collaboration with the Swiss executive search firm Egon Zehnder. With 10 offices in Western Europe and two in Australia, this joint venture is still the only interim management agency operating on a pan-European scale.

With large-scale privatization and restructuring

already under way in reunified Germany, interim managers will be much in demand to oversee the transfer of free-market strategies to their East German colleagues. As Andre Ibeling, branch manager of EIM's Frankfurt office, explains, while prospects in the former East Germany are good, it may be some time before the market matures: "East Germany still has to face many of the harsh realities of the free market. Moreover, a corresponding change in mentality is also necessary. This can't be accomplished overnight." To date, EIM has carried out 22 assignments in Eastern Germany, the majority of which concerned the privatization of industries. While Western Europe is EIM's current priority, the company is also looking to countries like Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia for new markets.

In the European Community, interim managers are increasingly regarded as a cost-effective and flexible resource to manage the "steady state" of change now so characteristic of the European economy. In response, a new wave of interim management agencies has already sprung up to fill this rapidly expanding niche in the market. But despite its initial success, interim management has yet to become

part of the corporate mainstream. "At this point, interim management is still an unknown factor for many companies," says Jacqueline Guillermin of the Management Agency in Paris. "Many firms are still uncertain as to how and when to use it. That means that companies like ours still have to spread the word."

James Geary

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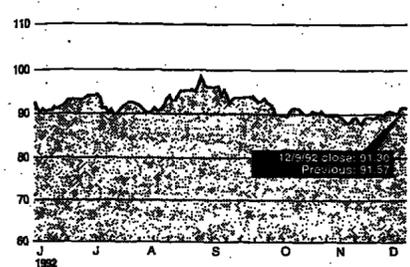
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Lockheed to Buy Military Jet Arm of General Dynamics

FORT WORTH, Texas — The shrinking General Dynamics Corp. said Wednesday it was selling its military aircraft business for \$1.53 billion to Lockheed Corp., which would become the largest U.S. maker of fighter planes if the deal won government approval...

Meanwhile, in buying the General Dynamics division, Lockheed also bought out one of its F-22 partners, giving it two-thirds of the contract to develop the Air Force's next generation of stealth fighters...

German Takes Big Lonrho Stake Rowland Selling Half of His 15% Stake Now, the Rest Later

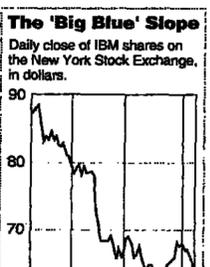
LONDON — Dieter Bock, a German executive, became the best-apparent to the stewardship of Lonrho PLC on Wednesday, buying half of the 15 percent stake held by Roland (Tiny) Rowland and gaining an option on the rest of the chief executive's holding...

Mr. Rowland said in a letter to shareholders that the various arrangements "have my strongest recommendation as being in the interests of the shareholders, the 137,000 people who work for Lonrho here and overseas and the company itself."

Lonrho board, is the majority shareholder of Advanta Management AG, which has real estate investments in Germany, South Africa and the United States.

IBM Shares Plunge on Payout Fears

NEW YORK — Shares in International Business Machines Corp. tumbled in heavy trading Wednesday as investors grew nervous about the prospect of a cut in the computer giant's annual dividend...



IBM executives have refused to comment on analysts' speculation or on the special board meeting. Traders said the special meeting could take place as early as Tuesday.

IBM, the world's largest computer maker, currently pays \$4.84 a share, for a rich 7.7 percent yield. Its shares had fallen 6.25 cents Tuesday after Mr. Jones and a Merrill Lynch & Co. analyst, Dan Mandresh, said the company could be getting ready to announce sweeping changes.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Cleaner, Greener Japan Is Taking a Riskier Breather

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — Two decades ago, as pollution and oil prices escalated, the government clamped down on company managers with some of the strictest environmental regulations ever seen.

They say managers are more concerned with protecting their companies against government regulations than actually assessing their activities' impact on the environment.

Birth of a Chip: Is It Too Much Too Soon?

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — Four Japanese companies have succeeded in producing the first prototypes of a memory chip with vast capacity that is likely to become the main means of storing information in computers at the turn of the century.

The silicon chip, known as a 256-megabit dynamic random-access memory, or D-RAM, can store 256 million bits of information, or the equivalent of 10,000 or more pages of typed text.

Computer Slump in Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Hit by weak capital spending on information equipment, production in Japan of computers and related equipment in the 1992 financial year will show its first decline in 17 years, an industry association said Wednesday.

The industry must first proceed through the 16-megabit chip which is just starting to appear on the market, and the future 64-megabit generation, before getting to the 256-megabit device.

chip technology and might extend this to 256-megabit chips. Fujitsu has yet to forge a partnership in this area and speculation has grown that it might drop out of the D-RAM race because of high costs and the company's recent poor financial performance.

HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO

SICAV
Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen
R.C. Luxembourg N° B.30176
Dividend Announcement
The Board of Directors resolved on 2 December 1992 to declare an interim dividend relative to the financial year 1992 in the following sub-funds:

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates. Includes sub-tables for 'Other Dollar Values' and 'Gold'.

Advertisement for CORUM watches. Features an image of a watch and text: 'The Admiral's Cup - simply one of the most distinctive and elegant sports watches in the world. CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie. Netto vermergenwande per jaandel op 7.12.1992 U.S. \$169.00'.



# Fiat Aid Gets EC Go-Ahead

## Smaller Payments to Opel Also Approved

**BRUSSELS** — The EC Commission said Wednesday it had approved 5.19 trillion lire (\$3.80 billion) of Italian government subsidies to Fiat SpA for investments in southern Italy.

The panel also approved 260.1 million Deutsche marks (\$167.2 million) of German government aid to General Motors Corp.'s Adam Opel AG subsidiary to build a factory in Eastern Germany.

The aid to Fiat includes assistance in setting up a car factory at Melit and an engine plant at Prato della Serra. The Melit plant will have an annual capacity of 450,000 small cars and the Prato della Serra plant will be able to produce 800,000 medium and heavy engines, the commission said.

The Fiat aid is contained in an Italian government subsidy plan for the Mezzogiorno region from 1991 to 1995. It will take the form of direct grants, interest subsidies, profit-tax exemptions and reductions in social-security contributions.

The approval has been reached after changes by the Italian government to earlier proposals. Following the changes, the plan will link more closely the level of aid to the degree of development in each region and the size of companies receiving aid, the commission said.

The EC allows high levels of aid for the Mezzogiorno region to overcome structural handicaps for investors. The proposed Fiat projects would have a major impact on the whole Mezzogiorno economy, the commission said. According to the commis-

sion, the projects will boost EC car output by 0.2 percent and increase Fiat's net output by 3 percent. Fiat is reducing capacity in northern Italy.

The aid to Opel will help finance a 1.27 billion DM car factory in Eisenach, with an annual capacity of 150,000 cars. German authorities propose a combination of regional investment aid, tax refunds, accelerated depreciation allowances and a capital injection from the Treuhänderanstalt, the agency charged with selling former East German state-owned enterprises to the private sector.

The commission said the new plant at Eisenach would employ 2,000 people and indirectly create 25,000 jobs. The commission estimated the investments would lead to an 8 percent increase in Opel's capacity and said its approval of the aid recognized the poor socioeconomic circumstances in Eastern Germany, such as high unemployment and weak per capita output.

Separately, Volkswagen AG said it expected the commission would approve about 1.4 million DM of German state aid for its new plants in Eastern Germany by the end of this year.

A spokesman said the state aid would amount to about one-third of total investment under a law aimed at promoting investments in Eastern Germany. Volkswagen's plan calls for investment of 4.4 billion DM at operations in Mosel and Chemnitz.

Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann called on the commission to approve the aid, and he welcomed the approval of the Opel assistance. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Sugar Fails To Sell Plan On Amstrad Takeover

**LONDON** — Amstrad PLC said Wednesday that proxy votes showed the proposal by its chairman, Alan Sugar, to take the company private would fail.

Although Mr. Sugar's plan could theoretically be accepted at a court hearing and separate general meeting on Thursday, he has conceded defeat, and observers have been saying for several days that the £113 million (\$180.2 million) buyout of 65 percent of the company's shares was unlikely to pass.

Analysts said the writing on the wall came on Tuesday when Amstrad said it would advise its two nonexecutive directors. There has been criticism that Amstrad had kept a tight grip on information about its prospects — information that nonexecutive directors could have provided to shareholders.

Mr. Sugar has said he would add nonexecutive directors to appease unhappy institutional shareholders if his bid failed. Additionally, a government commission established to reform British corporate governance last week suggested increased use of outside directors to help reduce fraud at public companies.

James Heal, an analyst at S.G. Warburg & Co., said it was interesting that Amstrad was not looking for nonexecutives with experience in the computer field, where it had £142 million of its £237 million sales in the latest financial year.

An attempted move into the lucrative corporate market for personal computers in the late 1980s was a flop. Shareholders have accused Mr. Sugar of responding to the crisis by trying to buy Amstrad back at a depressed price and suggested he has a significant new product in development on which he wanted to reap the profits alone.

Mr. Sugar, however, has said prospects are gloomy and Amstrad must cut costs and shrink its business, which could be done more easily as a private company.

Amstrad also sells satellite receivers and dishes, video machines, fax machines, printers and audio equipment. The company had a £71 million loss last year.

Nonetheless, shareholders have been unhappy with Mr. Sugar's bid, which is worth 30 pence a share. Amstrad stock fell one penny, to 24 pence, after the vote was announced. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

# Lufthansa Acquires 13% Stake in Luxair

**LUXEMBOURG** — The German airline Lufthansa AG has bought a 13 percent stake in Luxair, Luxembourg's flag carrier, paving the way for increased cooperation between the two, the airlines announced jointly on Wednesday.

Lufthansa has an option to buy a further 10 percent up to the end of 1995. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Luxair and Lufthansa already have interests in Luxembourg's air-freight company, Cargolux.

The statement said Luxair would benefit from a strong partner to help develop its Luxembourg operations and maintain its independence as European air traffic was liberalized.

Lufthansa will be Luxair's partner for air traffic to and from Luxembourg. The German carrier plans to use the Luxair link to improve its own flight network.

Luxair had said in May it was seeking to sell 26 percent of its capital and that talks were being held with Lufthansa and Air France.

The deal with Lufthansa, signed on Wednesday, permits timetable changes allowing passengers to and from Luxembourg, transiting through German airports, to get connecting flights to other European and intercontinental destinations. Other cooperation plans cover reservation systems, charter and freight, catering and maintenance. There are also plans for closer cooperation in using the same flight numbers for connecting flights and in shared bonus programs.

Luxair needs cash to help pay an investment of 5.1 billion Luxembourg francs (\$159 million) in new aircraft, the single largest investment in the firm's history. Luxair's net earnings in 1991 fell 30 percent to 122.9 million francs.

The deal is similar to a recent agreement in which Air France bought 37.5 percent of Sabena of Belgium. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

### Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX		106.20	105.80	+0.38
London FTSE 100 Index		5,967.07	5,564.85	+0.04
Paris CAC 40		1,500.59	1,508.24	-0.51
Frankfurt FAZ		694.65	696.40	-0.29
Helsinki HEX		880.70	881.68	-0.11
London Financial Times 30		2,074.80	2,091.20	-0.78
London FTSE 100		2,750.70	2,768.80	-0.65
Madrid General Index		211.37	211.90	-0.25
Milan MIB		848.00	850.00	-0.12
Paris CAC 40		1,791.16	1,765.88	+1.43
Stockholm Aftersvaerden		1,007.28	999.07	+0.82
Vienna Stock Index		346.20	347.34	-0.33
Zurich SBS		654.80	649.40	+0.80

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# Pirelli Shakes Up Management

**MILAN** — Pirelli SpA, the Italian tire and cable manufacturer, announced Wednesday a series of management changes in its Dutch tire division, Pirelli Tire Holding NV, which will include replacement of Luciano Mattioli as chairman of the board.

The new chairman will be Giuseppe Benigni, who is currently the chairman of Montedison, a synthetic-fiber maker that is part of the state-owned energy and chemicals holding company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Mr. Mattioli will become deputy chairman for industrial activities.

The move comes in the middle of a campaign to restructure its loss-making tire operations.

Last Friday, the company won permission from the government and unions to close a plant in Villafraia Tirrenia in Sicily and lay off workers at another plant in Tivoli near Rome.

The management changes will be voted on at Pirelli Tire Holding NV's annual meeting on Jan. 15.

The shareholders will also be asked to approve the recently pro-

posed share issue of 465 million guilders (\$265 million). Pirelli SpA has already said it would underwrite the entire issue and offer shareholders warrants to buy the shares later.

Pirelli's Dutch tire division is quoted on the Amsterdam exchange but has no manufacturing facilities in the Netherlands.

Pirelli also said Wednesday that it expected its continuing operations to incur a loss in 1992 because of poor economic conditions and delays in closing the Italian plants. But it said it could still produce a net profit for the year because of extraordinary gains from disposals.

The total amount will depend on whether a number of asset sales can be completed before the end of the year.

Pirelli posted a net loss of 622 billion lire (\$448 million) in 1991 but had a net profit of 77 billion lire in the first half of 1992. (Bloomberg, AP)

# German Rate Cut Unlikely As Inflation Holds at 3.7%

**WIESBADEN, Germany** — The Federal Statistics Office announced Wednesday that retail prices in Western Germany rose at an annual rate of 3.7 percent in November, dimming hopes of a cut in interest rates on the eve of a key Bundesbank meeting.

The inflation rate in October was also 3.7 percent. The Bundesbank had set a goal of 2 percent for all of 1992.

Analysis said the Bundesbank council, meeting Thursday for the last time this year, was likely to keep Germany's interest rates unchanged and set tight goals for the 1993 monetary supply despite criticism from abroad, analysts said.

Pointing to the debate in the bank's efforts to meet this year's target, some analysts pushed back earlier predictions of a rate cut in January and said a reduction was now unlikely before February or even March.

In Berlin, the German Institute for Economic Research predicted inflation would remain obstinate next year, probably falling only to 3.5 percent. (AFP, Reuters)

# Very briefly:

- The Multifiber Arrangement, a 42-nation accord governing trade in textiles and clothing, was extended until the end of 1993 by a committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- Veba AG said it expected to post a 1992 after-tax profit of about 850 million Deutsche marks (\$546.3 million), down 15 to 20 percent from last year, but that 1993 results should be slightly better.
- Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français is seeking government help, including a contribution to costs of high-speed rail lines, to improve profitability, its chairman, Jacques Fournier, told Le Figaro.
- BAT Industries PLC said it would invest £450 million (\$717.8 million) in its Eagle Star insurance unit, raising Eagle Star's solvency margin to more than 50 percent of premiums and increasing Eagle Star Life Assurance's free asset ratio to about 15 percent at the end of 1992.
- Deutsche Babcock AG said it expected to post group pretax profit of 110 million to 120 million Deutsche marks for the financial year ended Sept. 30, up from 70 million DM a year earlier.
- Astra AB said it would take over on Jan. 1 the marketing of its local anesthetics in France from Rhône-Poulenc SA and the marketing of its products in Portugal from Merck AG. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

# State Sell-Off Starts at Moscow Factory

**MOSCOW** — The Bolshevik cake and cracker factory, named after the Communists who swept away free enterprise following the 1917 October Revolution, on Wednesday became the first big company to be sold off in Russia's privatization campaign.

By midmorning on the first day of a two-week tender, a short line of buyers had formed behind a row of booths where they could get advice on swapping their privatization vouchers for shares in the Moscow factory.

The tender marks the first large-scale use of the vouchers, which Russia issued free in October to launch the privatization program. The factory, founded as a private company in 1855, can produce 2,500 metric tons of cakes and crackers a day.

About 18,000 shares are up for grabs, or 44 percent of the total. Workers have taken their full allocation of 56 percent.

# NYSE

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the composite price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press (Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	10/10	High	Low	Label	Chng
1.14	1.00	IBM		4.8	12.5	10/10	114.00	112.00	IBM	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Microsoft		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Microsoft	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Apple		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Apple	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Oracle		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Oracle	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Sun		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Sun	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Novell		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Novell	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Lotus		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Lotus	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Intuit		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Intuit	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Parsons		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Parsons	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Raytheon		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Raytheon	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Boeing		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Boeing	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Lockheed		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Lockheed	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Northrop		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Northrop	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Rockwell		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Rockwell	+1.00
1.14	1.00	General Dynamics		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	General Dynamics	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Westinghouse		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Westinghouse	+1.00
1.14	1.00	3M		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	3M	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Eastman		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Eastman	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
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1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
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1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
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1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Amgen		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Amgen	+1.00
1.14	1.00	Genentech		1.0	10.0	10/10	114.00	112.00	Genentech	

# CLEAN: Ecological Management in Japan Is Taking a Risky Breather

(Continued from first finance page) downgraded now that levels of industrial pollution generally meet government standards.

"Many senior managers consider the role of environmental departments almost finished," said Hiroshi Hamanaka, an official of the Japan Environment Agency. "In many companies, departments have become smaller and less influential."

In Germany, laws have forced companies in the automobile and electronics industries to design products that can be recycled. In the United States, environmental issues are expected to get a higher priority when President-elect Bill Clinton, and the environmentally minded vice president-elect, Al

Gore, enter the White House next month.

Taking the lead are a small but growing number of companies making and marketing ecological products. Espirit, a San Francisco-based apparel company, sells a line of clothing made from organically grown cotton and organic dyes. The clothes are more expensive, but appeal to ecologically minded consumers. Neumarkter Lamsbrau, a medium-sized German brewer, uses solar energy to brew a beer from organically grown ingredients, Mr. Capra said.

In Japan, however, few such companies exist. "The motivation has to be product-related," said Mr. Capra, who was in Tokyo to address environmental managers

and promote his group's book on ecological auditing.

The core problem, he and others say, is the lack of a demanding group of ecological consumers. A fundamental cause is that nongovernment organizations, or NGOs, which in the West serve to educate the population and lobby government and corporations, are still in their infancy here.

"NGOs here haven't gotten close to affecting policy decisions as they have in the States," said Colum Muccio, an American working for the Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation.

Industry continues to enjoy the upper hand in setting environmental policies. Construction companies are not required to make envi-

ronmental impact assessments before getting permission for projects. Although the Environment Agency has drafted a new Basic Environmental Law that mandates such assessments, industry lobbying is expected to kill the provision.

Still, there are growing forces pushing Japanese companies to improve their approach to ecological management. "The most powerful is the need for companies to compete in foreign markets with more severe environmental regulations, such as California's requirement that a fraction of cars sold later this decade emit no pollutants. Domestic pressure could also increase in future. The Japanese government is slowly stepping up financial support for NGOs.

# NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

# AMEX

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PA	QY
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.00	3.00	12.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	98.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00
1									



Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذه احدى الاصل"

Hanoi Cites Economic 'Victory'

HANOI — Vietnam not only survived the cutoff of aid from the former Soviet Union, but now enjoys stronger economic growth than it had hoped for, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said Wednesday. Gross national product grew by 5.3 percent in 1992 compared with last year, Mr. Kiet told the National Assembly. Foreign investment rose by 73 percent in 1992, industrial production grew between 14.5 and 15 percent, agricultural production increased 4.4 percent and state revenues climbed 82 percent due to better tax collection, he said. "Nineteen ninety-two is ending with relative overall victory in the economy, the first year we fulfilled and even surpassed our main targets," Mr. Kiet said. He attributed the progress to market-oriented reforms begun in the 1980s and to success in building economic ties with foreign countries despite a U.S. trade embargo designed to isolate Hanoi. But Mr. Kiet said Vietnam would need to inject an estimated \$40 billion into the economy over a 10-year period to fulfill its target to double the 1990 level of GNP by the year 2000. And he said it was crucial for the government to reduce unnecessary spending, pay off Vietnam's arrears to the International Monetary Fund and find a way to pay off its debts to foreign countries. The State Bank of Vietnam, the central bank, reined in inflation to an annualized 15 percent in 1992, compared with 70 percent last year.

Burma Oil Rush Goes Bust 'Not a Nickel to Show' for Foreign Firms

RANGOON — Three years after getting the green light to explore huge tracts of the country for oil and gas, foreign energy companies are calling it quits and pulling out of a number of production-sharing ventures. They say their efforts were hampered by a combination of factors, including harassment by guerrilla forces, the harsh jungle and some of the hardest bedrock in the world. Although wildcat wells in 10 onshore blocks were nearly all dry, two companies did recently find deposits in the Andaman Sea, a discovery that keeps alive the government's hope that an energy boom will fuel economic recovery. An industry source summed up the companies' exodus by saying: "We came on the assumption this could be the next great oil play in the world." But after drilling all the potential big projects, he said, \$400 million had been spent with "not a nickel to show for it." Oil was discovered in Burma by Scottish prospectors in the late 19th century, when the country was under British rule. In the early part of this century, Burmah Oil made it the Saudi Arabia of its day, with a string of oil fields stretching from Prome north to Pakokki. In 1962, a military coup took the country down the isolationist "Burmese Way to Socialism," turning what had been a rich nation into one of the world's poorest. But after drawing international condemnation when it crushed a pro-democracy uprising in 1988, the ruling junta opened up the country once again to foreign investment. In late 1989, production-sharing deals to explore blocks stretching the length of the country were signed by Broken Hill of Australia, Premier Oil, Kirkland Resources and a joint venture between Croft Exploration and Clyde Petroleum of Britain, Royal Dutch/Shell, Petro-Canada, Yukong of South Korea, Idemitsu Oil of Japan, and Amoco and Unocal of the United States. But the work proved too difficult for many of these companies. Amoco's block lies in the mountainous Kachin state, and two rigs had to be flown in by helicopter and resupplied by air.

Some companies hit very hard rock, making for what a source said was "horribly slow and expensive drilling." Guerrillas harassed others. Political dissidents in exile also campaigned against the oil companies, saying their investment was helping shore up a brutal government. On top of all this was a creaking infrastructure, in particular a communications system so primitive that Burma can be out of touch with the outside world for much of the working day. Industry sources estimate the original companies spent a total of \$400 million. Broken Hill left in May. Kirkland, whose block was in an area heavily infiltrated by Karen ethnic rebels, quietly left the scene. Croft is trying to extricate itself. Petro-Canada announced in early November that it was not taking up a renewal option on its three-year, \$28 million exploration lease because of disappointing results. A spokesman for Myanmar Shell BV, which had made a marginal gas find, said it, too, was pulling out. A Shell spokesman said they had tried but failed to negotiate new blocks. Unocal and Idemitsu also have advised the government that they intend to leave, sources say. Still, offshore blocks in the Andaman Sea are showing promise. Total SA of France obtained two blocks 240 kilometers (150 miles) southwest of Rangoon. Surveys indicate these could hold 2 trillion to 3 trillion cubic feet (56 billion to 84 billion cubic meters) of gas, it said. "These companies are eager to build a pipeline into Thailand, since such reserves would be more than Burma could absorb, industry sources said. But that project, which would follow the line of the notorious Death Railway of World War II, is costly and risky. Total has estimated that the project would cost between \$800 million and \$1 billion, about half of which would be spent on the pipeline. Premier has a second block about 460 kilometers south of Rangoon. A company source confirmed it had found hydrocarbon deposits that looked promising. But it was too early to say if they were commercially viable, he added.

Taipei and U.S. Fail On Copyright Talks

TAIPEI — Taiwan and the United States ended five days of trade talks on Wednesday without reaching agreement on U.S. charges that Taipei is failing to protect foreign copyrights, officials said. The two sides will open another round of talks in Washington in March. Washington accused Taipei of violating a bilateral pact prohibiting the import from third countries of U.S.-made laser disks containing films and music, said Lin Yi-fu, deputy director of the Board of Foreign Trade. Mr. Lin denied the charges, saying free imports of copyrighted items did not violate the accord signed with Washington in 1989 and that Taipei would not revise any laws to accommodate the American demands. "The accusations leave us vulnerable to trade sanctions under Section 301 of the U.S. trade law," said Mr. Lin, who led the Taiwan team during the five days of negotiations. But he added that U.S. negotiators had not directly threatened to impose any sanctions. Washington also contended that Taiwan had failed to create an inspection system to prevent exports of pirated computer software, the official said, and had demanded that Taipei protect patents on U.S. pharmaceutical products registered before 1986. Taiwan said it was only willing to protect the drug patents from 1986 onward, Mr. Lin said. Local manufacturers said their survival was threatened by Washington's demand to give patent protection to U.S. pharmaceutical companies. The official said Taiwan also had failed to reach a final agreement with the United States on a software inspection system. The Taiwan parliament, under the threat of American sanctions, revised its copyright law in May to strengthen protection for foreign films, music recordings and computer software. Since Nov. 1, authorities here have required all software exporters to obtain special permits in a bid to stamp out piracy. But U.S. officials have said Taiwan failed to enforce many of the regulations. U.S. copyright holders have labeled Taiwan one of the world's worst violators of intellectual-property rights, estimating that piracy in the country cost them \$370 million a year. (Reuters, AFP)

Tokyo Breaks Ice With Taipei

TOKYO — International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe met Wednesday with a leading Taiwan businessman in what diplomats called the first such encounter since the two countries broke relations 20 years ago. Mr. Watanabe met in his office with Koo Chen-lu, chairman of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce and senior adviser to the Taiwan president. "Today's meeting was held in the minister's office and as an official meeting," Mr. Koo said.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Previous Close, and % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, New Zealand, and Bombay.

Very briefly: Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. and Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. joined a move by three other top Japanese commercial banks to cut their short-term prime lending rates from 4.75 percent to 4.5 percent. Shanghai Jiangnan Shipyard, China's oldest shipbuilding company, has joined with four partners to set up the first luxury yacht-building company in China, Jiangnan Marine Industry Corp. Singapore has quit the petrochemicals industry by transferring its remaining 20 percent stake in Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore to Shell Overseas Investment BC. The Japan Automobile Dealers Association expects domestic auto sales to rise slightly in 1993 to 5.40 million units, after 5.37 million in 1992. Australia approved development of the Griffin oil field off Western Australia by a partnership of BHP Petroleum, with 45 percent, Mobil Corp., with 35 percent, and Inpex of Japan, with 20 percent. Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez is leading a group that signed a \$111.5 million contract with the Malaysian state of Sabah to manage its water-distribution network for 20 years. Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AFX

S&P Maintains Thailand Ratings

TOKYO — Standard & Poor's Asia Ltd. upheld Wednesday its credit ratings for Thailand and said the country's outlook was stable, ending a seven-month review following civil unrest against the military government. The U.S.-based rating agency said it had maintained the A-minus long-term rating on senior foreign currency debt and the A-1 short-term rating on commercial paper. But the agency warned of potential trouble ahead due to lingering corruption in the military. "Thailand's ratings continue to reflect the likelihood of periodic setbacks," it said.

H.K. Stocks Rise Despite Dark Mood

HONG KONG — Share prices rose Wednesday for the second straight day as Chinese-British talks continued on the political dispute over greater democracy for the colony. Also fueling the gains were rumors that the Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, would take a more conciliatory approach in pushing his political reform package, brokers said. But the Hong Kong government later denied it was preparing to soften its stance. The Hang Seng index dipped during the morning, but then rose to finish 136.83 points higher at 5,339.25. The second of three days of talks between the two sides passed with no major developments, a result that gave many brokers further cause for hope of a breakthrough. "The longer the talks go the better the market will respond," said Barry Yates, head of research at Asia Equity. "This is a game of high anxiety and pulses are beating very quickly."

U.S. Software Makers Enjoy A Sales Paradise in Taiwan

TAIPEI — Although American and Taiwan officials failed in just-ended talks to tighten protection of U.S. software, American software distributors made headway in talks at a trade fair this week with another important Taiwan group — customers. U.S. software companies, although hurt by illegal copying of software sold here, have concentrated more on marketing and less on cracking down on piracy. The strategy appears to be paying off. American-made software is a hot seller in Taiwan's rapidly expanding market, which this year will grow 24 percent from last year's \$824 million, according to the Institute for Information Industry, U.S. companies hold about half the market. Part of the reason for the sales gains is a growing understanding in Taiwan that piracy is wrong, business people said. "Taiwan is making good progress" in awareness, said Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp. It expects sales in Taiwan to rise by 200 percent this year. Bloomberg Business News

Japan Firm on Rice Tariffs

TOKYO — A tough stance taken by Washington on Japan's bid to exempt rice imports from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was expected, an Agriculture Ministry official said Wednesday. The official gave no indication Japan would change its position. The U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, at a meeting on Tuesday in Washington with Agriculture Minister Masami Tanabu of Japan, called on Tokyo to open its domestic rice market. Japan was seeking to defend the closed market on grounds of national food security. Tokyo opposes converting nontariff trade barriers to tariffs, which would gradually be reduced. The agriculture aide said Japan did not plan to change its stand on rice tariffs.



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Table titled 'ACCESS NUMBERS IN EUROPE' listing access numbers for various European countries like Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

AT&T Teleplan Plus™ member hotels fully support the AT&T policy of minimizing surcharges and providing excellent communications services, making it easy to conduct business from outside the United States. AT&T Teleplan Plus™ member hotels include all Marriott Hotels worldwide; all Choice Hotels International; all Sheraton Hotels in Scandinavia; all InterEurope Hotels in Europe; Albergo Internazionale and Hotel Trevi, Rome; Hotel Terminus, Naples; Best Western City Hotel, Genoa; Perusi e le Villa Residence, Perugia; Hotel San Pietro di Positano; all Holiday Inn Asia-Pacific Hotels; Westin Tai Ping Yang Hotel, Shanghai; Hotel Oberoi, New Delhi; and Hotel Victoria, Hong Kong.

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CITY FILES

City Files section for Monaco and Lausanne. Monaco: Country code: 33, Emergency: 93 15 30 1517 (police), Medical assistance: 93 30 19 4518, U.S. Consulate (Nice): 93 89 89 55, Tourist Office: 93 30 87 01, Centre de Congrès: 93 50 93 00, Union des Commerçants et des Artisans de Monaco: 92 05 74 15, Customs: Visitors may import items intended for personal use and other noncommercial items up to a value of 100 Swiss francs, or 50 Swiss francs for those travelers who are under the age of 17, Currency: \$1 equals 5.4 Monegasque or French francs, Neighborhoods: Monaco, a principality of 1.08 square miles (195 hectares), extends along the Mediterranean 9 miles (14 kilometers) east of Nice. Monaco Ville, or "the Rock," is the headland on which the old town is located, including the Palace, the Cathedral and the Oceanographic Museum. Just to the west is La Condamine, with its natural harbor. Beyond is Monte Carlo, famed for its casino and the site of the Congress Center, Fontvieille, east of Monaco Ville, is home to light industries and the Louis II Stadium. Lausanne: Country and city codes: 41 21, Emergency: 117, Medical assistance: 144, U.S. Consulate (Geneva): (022) 738 76 13, Tourist Office: 617 1427, Congress Center (Palais de Beaulieu): 624 2111, Local Chamber of Commerce: 617 72 01, Customs: Visitors may import items intended for personal use and other noncommercial items up to a value of 100 Swiss francs, or 50 Swiss francs for those travelers who are under the age of 17, Currency: \$1 equals 1.4 Swiss francs, Neighborhoods: The second-largest city on Lake Geneva, Lausanne is the capital of the Vaud canton. Built on several hills, it rises more than 390 feet from the lakeside suburb of Cully, its part. The old town is largely a pedestrian sector, and features the 13th-century Cathedral de Notre-Dame and the Chateau Saint-Maire, begun in the 14th century. The 17th-century Town Hall dominates La Palud square, where figures from Lausanne's history appear every hour on the clock. Near Cully are Vidy, with boat moorings, and a park and bird sanctuary.

CALENDAR

Calendar table listing events for Monaco and Lausanne from January 21-28, including the Monte Carlo Automobile Rally, Schubert-Schumann Concerts, Casino de Montbenoit, Sille Paderewski, Imagina, Monte Carlo Forum, Swiss Fair of Agricultural Machinery, International Circus Festival of Monte Carlo, Camping + Caravaning, and specialized exhibitions on Caravans and Camping, Motorcycles and Bicycles.



# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Spending Frenzy Continues

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky** — The spectacle of major league baseball's frenzied spending on free agents continued Wednesday, with the Chicago Cubs signing their second relief pitcher in as many days.

They gave Randy Myers a three-year, \$11 million contract, while the Boston Red Sox got Andrew Dawson, turned down by the Cubs for a multi-year contract, with a \$9.3 million, two-year deal.

Reliever Todd Worrell signed a three-year deal with the Los Angeles Dodgers for \$9.5 million, and outfielder Milt Thompson agreed to a two-year, \$2.75 million contract that will bring him back for a second tenure with the Philadelphia Phillies for a \$350,000 signing bonus and \$1.2 million for 1993 and 1994. The Phillies also have an option for 1995 at \$1.2 million.

But those signings were somewhat anti-climactic following Tuesday's one-day record of \$124.65 million committed to 15 players for a total of 34 seasons.

The dizzying display of dollars tossed at stars and backups alike ended at midnight when Seattle gave Ken Griffey Jr. \$24 million for four years. In between, several other records had been set:

- For total dollars, Barry Bonds' \$43.75 million contract with San Francisco topped Cal Ripken's \$32.5 million deal with Baltimore.
- Bonds' \$7,291,667 annual average topped Ryne Sandberg's \$7.1 million average with the Cubs.
- David Cone's annual average of \$6 million in his \$18 million, three-year contract was the highest for a pitcher, beating Jack Morris' \$5,425,000 average with Toronto.
- Cone's \$9 million signing bonus with Kansas City was easily the largest ever.
- When Dave Stewart and Toronto agreed to an \$8.5 million, two-year deal at midnight, it made him the 55th free agent signed. There were many left, including Greg Maddux, Mark McGwire, Ruben Sierra, Wade Boggs, Andre Dawson and Benito Santiago.
- Bonds, for whom the new owners of the San Francisco Giants will take uniform No. 24 out of retirement so that it can be worn by Willie Mays's godson, shed tears and talked with emotion at the long delayed official announcement of his signing.
- But he will be laughing his way to the bank, since he is guaranteed the \$43.75 million for six years, with the possibility that it will top out at more than \$50 million with interest on deferred salary.
- The contract is guaranteed no matter who owns the Giants or for which team he plays.
- An unprecedented arrangement that lawyers have been working on since the tentative agreement was announced on Saturday and then left in legal limbo specifies that:
  - If the new ownership — headed by Safeway chairman Peter Magowan — were not approved, which is unlikely, the team would remain the property of Bob Lurie, who would then have a week to decide if he wanted to keep Bonds and the contract.
  - If Lurie decided he didn't want to assume it, which is obviously what he would decide, since his concern that he would be left holding the bag if Magowan's group was rejected is what led to the legal entanglement, Bonds would become a free agent.
  - The club that then signed him would be obligated only for the amount of that club's agreement. The Magowan group would remain responsible for the difference between that amount and the terms of his deal with the Giants. If Bonds, for example, signed with the New York Yankees for \$36 million, Magowan and associates would owe \$7.5 million.
  - "I needed and received the guarantee that I wouldn't have any responsibility, no matter what happened," Lurie said.
  - The \$100-million sale of the Giants from Lurie to the Magowan group is expected to be approved within 10 days. The only hang-up, according to a member of the ownership committee, is a minor language technicality in the agreement between the Magowan partners.
  - Bonds' contract calls for a \$2.5-million signing bonus and yearly guarantees of \$4 million, \$4.75 mil-

lion, \$7.75 million, \$8 million, \$8.25 million and \$8.5 million.

He will also get a hotel suite when the team is on the road, bonuses for postseason awards and \$500,000 deferred from each year's salary at 9 percent interest.

He will draw the deferred income for 10 years, starting in 1999. There is also a no-trade clause, but Bonds has excluded only Toronto and Montreal.

The Blue Jays rid themselves of third baseman Kelly Gruber, in effect dumping his hefty salary by trading him to the California Angels for utility infielder Luis Sojo.

Oakland signed free agent pitcher Storm Davis, most recently of the Baltimore Orioles, to a two-year, \$2 million deal. Pitcher Bob Ojeda and Cleveland agreed to a \$1.7 million, one-year contract with a \$1.6 million club option for 1994.

The Cubs and pitcher Dan Plesac agreed to \$3.2 million for two years, while Philadelphia and outfielder Peter Incauciga agreed to \$2.3 million for two years.

First baseman Dave Magadan and the Florida Marlins agreed to a minor league contract with a side agreement for a \$1.7 million, two-year major league contract. The Marlins and pitcher Charlie Hough also agreed to a minor league contract, with a side letter for an \$800,000 big league contract with \$200,000 in performance bonuses. (AP, NYT, LAT, WP, UPI)

ed by Safeway chairman Peter Magowan — were not approved, which is unlikely, the team would remain the property of Bob Lurie, who would then have a week to decide if he wanted to keep Bonds and the contract.

• If Lurie decided he didn't want to assume it, which is obviously what he would decide, since his concern that he would be left holding the bag if Magowan's group was rejected is what led to the legal entanglement, Bonds would become a free agent.

• The club that then signed him would be obligated only for the amount of that club's agreement. The Magowan group would remain responsible for the difference between that amount and the terms of his deal with the Giants. If Bonds, for example, signed with the New York Yankees for \$36 million, Magowan and associates would owe \$7.5 million.

• "I needed and received the guarantee that I wouldn't have any responsibility, no matter what happened," Lurie said.

• The \$100-million sale of the Giants from Lurie to the Magowan group is expected to be approved within 10 days. The only hang-up, according to a member of the ownership committee, is a minor language technicality in the agreement between the Magowan partners.

• Bonds' contract calls for a \$2.5-million signing bonus and yearly guarantees of \$4 million, \$4.75 mil-

lion, \$7.75 million, \$8 million, \$8.25 million and \$8.5 million.

He will also get a hotel suite when the team is on the road, bonuses for postseason awards and \$500,000 deferred from each year's salary at 9 percent interest.

He will draw the deferred income for 10 years, starting in 1999. There is also a no-trade clause, but Bonds has excluded only Toronto and Montreal.

The Blue Jays rid themselves of third baseman Kelly Gruber, in effect dumping his hefty salary by trading him to the California Angels for utility infielder Luis Sojo.

Oakland signed free agent pitcher Storm Davis, most recently of the Baltimore Orioles, to a two-year, \$2 million deal. Pitcher Bob Ojeda and Cleveland agreed to a \$1.7 million, one-year contract with a \$1.6 million club option for 1994.

The Cubs and pitcher Dan Plesac agreed to \$3.2 million for two years, while Philadelphia and outfielder Peter Incauciga agreed to \$2.3 million for two years.

First baseman Dave Magadan and the Florida Marlins agreed to a minor league contract with a side agreement for a \$1.7 million, two-year major league contract. The Marlins and pitcher Charlie Hough also agreed to a minor league contract, with a side letter for an \$800,000 big league contract with \$200,000 in performance bonuses. (AP, NYT, LAT, WP, UPI)



John McEnroe never lost his serve while breaking Nicklas Kuiti three times for a 6-1, 6-4 victory.

## Out: Edberg And Agassi

**The Associated Press**  
**MUNICH** — John McEnroe began what could be his last big tennis tournament with a 6-1, 6-4 victory Wednesday over Nicklas Kuiti at the Grand Slam Cup.

McEnroe, 33, never lost his serve while breaking Kuiti three times.

After his victory, McEnroe watched Michael Chang stun Wimbledon champion and second-seeded Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-2, to reach the quarterfinals.

Former Wimbledon champion Michael Stich defeated U.S. Open champion Stefan Edberg, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 8-6.

Off the court, McEnroe continued to avoid reporters. He was allowed to skip the usually obligatory post-match news conference because of his marital problems.

Bill Babcock, administrator of the International Tennis Federation, said McEnroe was "excused" but would be fined if he misses any more.

Since he made \$300,000 just by reaching the quarterfinals of the richest tournament in the world, McEnroe may decide to pay about \$10,000 in fines.

McEnroe now meets Goran Ivanisevic for a place in the semifinals. Chang will play Petr Korda.

## Giants in Limbo but Also at Center Of 2 Major Baseball Controversies

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky** — The two most controversial and economically significant issues that have developed at baseball's winter meetings — the Barry Bonds contract and the owners' reopening of the collective bargaining agreement — have turned on the uncompleted sale of the San Francisco Giants.

The incoming owners finally resolved their problem with the Bonds contract on Tuesday, completing the six-year, \$43.75 million deal by agreeing not to make Bob Lurie, the outgoing owner, liable for the contract if the new group does not gain approval.

The Peter Magowan group is virtually assured of approval in the next few weeks, but it will not come in time to prevent the major league club owners from reopening the collective bargaining agreement.

Lurie was the Giants' owner Monday when the club voted, 15-13, to reopen the labor contract. Lurie, another owner said, voted for the reopening. The Magowan group, said a person familiar with its thinking, would have voted against the reopening.

With the reversal of that one vote, the owners could not have reopened, needing a simple majority that they got with Lurie's vote. Lurie, of course, will not be around when the possible consequences — a lockout or a strike — occur.

A day after voting to reopen their labor agreement, the owners added Dick Jacobs of the Cleveland Indians to the Player Relations Committee's board of directors, which is expanding from six owners to eight.

The National League, which recently replaced outgoing Houston owner John McMullen with Douglas Danforth of Pittsburgh, did not immediately select its new member.

Jacobs is considered a hard-liner toward the players association by some. Owners and officials privately have criticized the Player Relations Committee board in recent months, saying it is not representative of the entire group of owners. The board chairman, Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers, said the change was not true.

"I don't know what a hard-liner is," he said.

Selig also said owners probably would convene a special meeting in January, and that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson would be allowed to speak with them then about racial bias in the sport. Jackson had wanted to talk with all of them Tuesday but could not, because owners refused to interrupt their committee meetings for a joint major league session.

In other moves, the annual rotation of the executive council saw Selig and Stanton Cook of the Chicago Cubs replace Haywood Sullivan of Boston and Danforth. The executive council is particularly significant because it has the power of the commissioner while the office is vacant; Selig was elected chairman on Sept. 9 even though he was just an ex-officio member.

Selig also said the Player Relations Committee president, Richard Ravitch, would be manage-

ment's sole negotiator during talks with the Major League Baseball Players Association. During the 1990 negotiations, owners were at the bargaining table along with Chuck O'Connor, then their chief negotiator.

Meanwhile, the American and National leagues separately heard reports from the restructuring committee, now expected to recommend no major changes in the powers of the commissioner. Selig also said he would not head the commissioner search committee, as he did in 1984, when Peter Ueberroth was chosen, and in 1988, when A. Bartlett Giamatti was picked.

Selig said owners were just about ready to appoint a committee to find a successor to Fay Vincent, who quit under pressure on Sept. 7.

Owners were to hear additional reports from the scheduling format committee, which is examining plans for three-division play. Bobby Brown, the American League president, said any plan to change to three divisions, a wild card and an extra round of playoffs would have to be made by January to go into effect for the 1994 season.

Marge Schott, the Cincinnati Reds' owner, took the first step toward what she hoped would resolve the furor surrounding her use of racial slurs by apologizing, although she qualified the apology.

"In fairness to me, I wish to add that while I am not without blame in this matter, I am also not the cause of the problem," she said.

"Minority issues have been present in baseball long before I came to the game." (NYT, AP)

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"Minority issues have been present in baseball long before I came to the game." (NYT, AP)

## Heart Attack At Meeting Kills Barger

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky** — Carl Barger, president of the Florida Marlins, died Wednesday of a ruptured aorta several hours after suffering a heart attack during major league baseball's winter meetings.

A source, quoting doctors at Humana Hospital-University in Louisville, said Barger, 59, had died of an aortic aneurysm of the abdomen.

A hospital spokeswoman said earlier that Barger was in the midst of surgery that Dr. Michael Shafe, attending physician at the hospital, termed "massive" and with "a lot of complications." Shafe, speaking before the death was announced, said Barger had suffered a sudden loss of blood and blood pressure.

The American League's president, Bobby Brown, said Barger, who has a history of medical problems, was leaving the meeting room to go to the toilet when he collapsed. Rusty Rose, one of the Texas Rangers' owners, and Brown got to him a few seconds later and began treatment.

Brown, who is a cardiologist, said Barger had no pulse when given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

An emergency medical team arrived about 10 minutes later and continued treatment as Barger was taken to the hospital.

Barger, a former president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, collapsed as the owners were wrapping up their final session. They canceled the rest of the meeting. (UPI, AP)

## Frugal Orioles Are a Thriving Aberration

**By Bill Brubaker**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — If the Chicago Cubs are Deep Pockets, the Baltimore Orioles are Deep Apprehension. About spending money, that is.

The Orioles' owner, Eli S. Jacobs, had a \$23 million player payroll this season, fifth lowest in the 14-team American League. And he

**Second of two parts**

says he hasn't changed his philosophy since last year, when he said he saw no relationship between winning games and paying high salaries.

The Orioles opened their checkbook briefly last winter, re-signing off-injured first baseman Glenn Davis to a two-year \$7 million deal. Then in August they awarded a five-year, \$30.5 million contract extension to Cal Ripken, the cinch Hall of Fame shortstop.

A decade ago the club's payroll for 26 players totaled \$6.3 million. But there is no indication Jacobs will infuse the Orioles with new, high-priced free agents any time soon.

"We're trying to establish a steady flow of younger players," said the club's general manager, Roland Hemond. "We don't want to fall for what sometimes appears to be a quick fix."

There are doubts that Jacobs can afford many quick fixes. He has been fighting off creditors and defending himself against lawsuits in recent months while trying to restructure his nonbaseball businesses. Jacobs has said his financial troubles have no bearing on the Orioles.

Nevertheless, speculation has increased that Jacobs might be on the

verge of selling the club. He has said the team is available for the right price.

Baltimore hasn't won an American League East pennant since 1983, but it showed promise this season, winning 89 games. And who can argue with the club's financial success? The Orioles Inc. is worth upward of \$150 million, according to some sources. Or as Jacobs has put it: "They're among the best franchises in all of sports."

Consider that only 13 years ago the Orioles were offered to the Washington lawyer Edward Ben-

"aberrational because of the new ballpark." But, often, it's a ballpark that separates baseball's haves and have-nots.

While the Brewers have been laboring for several years to find funding for a new stadium, the Orioles have settled comfortably into a ballpark that's been called an urban-architecture masterpiece, with a lease that's the envy of baseball. For rent, Jacobs pays the state a small share of his game-day revenues — 7 percent of net ticket receipts, for example.

The Florida Marlins do have Joe

son's \$14 million-per-team national TV money, which the Marlins could have used to buy a marquee player or two.

"For the price we paid, we think we bought into what should have been full membership," Barger said recently in the backseat of the Lincoln Town Car taking him up the Florida Turnpike. "We didn't buy into becoming kind of a stepchild, where you kick the crap out of us for the next two years."

"I think Wayne knew he'd over-paid before we even signed the membership agreement," Barger added. "But by that time you're out front with the community. You have the community, you know, clamoring for major league baseball. And you get yourself a little deeper and deeper. You sign a membership agreement. You post a letter of credit. And you're pregnant."

Barger, who is taking medication for high blood pressure, lit another cigarette.

"So Wayne paid \$95 million," he said, "for the right to pick 36 players in an expansion draft where the name of the game in major league baseball is: How are you going to stick it to the expansion teams?"

"I think this is going to be a great baseball town," he added. "But anyone who thinks we're going to run out and have Jose Canseco, Kirby Puckett and Barry Bonds on our outfield, they're crazy."

"I talk about baseball being the Titanic, but I honestly believe baseball is going to solve its problems."

"One thing is clear, though," he said, stubbing out his cigarette. "With the way things are going in major league baseball, this is not going to be a walk in the park."

"We're trying to establish a steady flow of younger players. We don't want to fall for what sometimes appears to be a quick fix."

**Roland Hemond, general manager**

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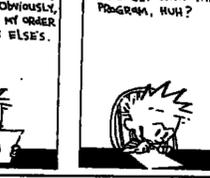
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ART BUCHWALD

Job Aplikants

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's transition team has been inundated with resumes from people hoping to find employment in his administration. The mail comes from every sector of society.

Dear Sir, I respectfully request a job in your administration. I would like to work in education which is my specialty.



Buchwald

I have a masters degree in English literature and a bachelors diploma in political science. I believe I can contribute immensely to the education of our children because I have a lot of good ideas about the national curriculum.

Dear Sir, I have been an admirer of President Clinton's for 20 years — long before he became famous. My sister used to keep a scrapbook on him from the time he protested the Vietnam War in London. I would like to work for President Clinton, not only because I believe in what he stands for, but I need a job.

To Whom It May Concern in the Transition Team, I am sending you my resume

hoping that you are looking for someone to work in the Department of Health who doesn't smoke. Yours truly, Dumbarton Oaks

Dear Vernon Jordan, You don't know me and I don't know you, so if you gave me a job there would be no conflict of interest.

I would consider an ambassadorship to a small country such as Barbados or a position managing our space program. If there are no openings there, would you put me down for a high-level job as a bus driver for one of President Clinton's trips?

Sincerely, Alex Ormond

Dear Sir, I know that it's strange to receive an application from someone in the Bush administration, but I believe that I could be of great service to the president because I'm willing to blow the whistle on the whole rotten Republican crowd in exchange for a job.

Whatever you think they did is nothing compared to what they really did. I should know — I worked in the passport division. Sincerely, Georgina Tearduct

Dear Sir, If you give my son a job I'll see to it that Chelsea Clinton never wants for M&Ms again. Sincerely, Charlie Davis.

Media Mogul: Power to Make or Break

By Julia Preston Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilians knew President Fernando Collor de Mello was in serious trouble when the Globo television network started to give generous coverage to street rallies calling for his impeachment. When word got out that Roberto Marinho, the Globo network's owner, had held a quiet meeting with Vice President Itamar Augusto Franco, next in the line of succession, Brazilians knew Collor was finished.

In fact, the congress impeached him for corruption Sept. 29. As the absolute ruler of a media empire that includes Rede Globo, the biggest television network in Brazil (and fourth biggest in the world), and O Globo newspaper, one of the two biggest dailies, Marinho, 87, is quite simply the most influential man in Latin America's largest nation. "The president with no term of office," he was called this month by Imprensa magazine, Brazil's main journalism review.

After an ascent that began in 1931, when Marinho took control of O Globo — founded by his father — he is now also one of the richest men on earth, a regular on the Forbes magazine annual roster of the world's billionaires. The Brazilian public surmised that Marinho's disenchantment would be fatal for Collor's presidency because Marinho had contributed decisively to putting Collor into office. Collor was a 40-year-old upstart politician from a backwater state when he caught Marinho's ear during the 1989 presidential campaign with his ideas for modernizing Brazil's economy. The friendly attention Globo television gave Collor raised him up from obscurity.

Marinho rarely gives interviews, but Collor's impeachment was something he wanted to talk about. The elderly mogul had become a mentor to the young president. Before the corruption scandal erupted in May, Marinho jetted regularly to Brasilia to lunch with Collor and spoke to him sometimes several times a day on the phone. On a recent afternoon in his office, Marinho was grieving as though he had lost a child.

"It was really suffering for me," he said. "I had a certain pride in him. I believed he could be a great president." Marinho said he had been searching for a candidate when Collor first dropped in to see him in early 1989. "I received him because he was the son of a dear old friend I hadn't seen for a long time."

Collor visited repeatedly with Marinho over the next three weeks. "He was very well educated and showed great intelligence. I perceived that his great desire was to be president. But he never asked me for anything. So I asked him if he had considered running."

"He very cleverly changed roles with me," Marinho chuckled. "He forced me to give him the idea." Marinho spoke in scripted paragraphs, with not a loose or misplaced word. His eyes were clear, and the knotted joints and slight tremor of his hands were the only outward signs that he had lived all but the first five years of this century.

The corruption charges against Collor were first raised by a resentful younger brother, Pedro Collor, and published in Brazil's most important weekly newsmagazine, Veja, a Globo competitor. Pedro charged that his brother was the "front man" for the businessman Paulo César Farias, who was squeezing kickbacks from government contractors and channeling the funds to the president. The tips started an investigative frenzy among Brazilian newspapers, but for



When the media magnate Roberto Marinho, left, stopped talking to President Fernando Collor de Mello, Brazilians knew the president was finished.



months O Globo, and Globo TV's nightly newscast, hung back.

Marinho denied he explicitly restrained his reporters. "If I had given any order to withhold information from the public, you can be sure they would have done it," he said. "But I didn't." Yet Marinho continued to disbelieve the charges against Collor.

But then on Sept. 6, Veja released a cover story revealing that Collor had spent more than \$2 million in secret funds from Farias on a Babylonian garden for his Brasilia home. Marinho said he had not yet seen Veja when he got a call from Collor that Sunday morning, inviting him for a visit. A Brazilian Air Force plane flew Marinho to Brasilia, where Collor's presidential helicopter flew him to Collor's compound. They spent the afternoon inside listening to Beethoven's Third Symphony, which Marinho had given as a present to Collor in an effort to refine his tastes away from the country music the president preferred.

When Marinho flew back to his beach retreat near Rio that night, he picked up Veja and saw the damning report about the house he had just come from. "I was stunned. My great friend Fernando Collor, in spite of all the problems he was facing, had avoided showing me his gardens," Marinho mourned. "From that moment on I never spoke to him again."

When Marinho flew back to his beach retreat near Rio that night, he picked up Veja and saw the damning report about the house he had just come from. "I was stunned. My great friend Fernando Collor, in spite of all the problems he was facing, had avoided showing me his gardens," Marinho mourned. "From that moment on I never spoke to him again."

Marinho said he issued no new instructions. But his family must have perceived his change of heart. The eldest son, Roberto Iriarte, 45, runs Globo television, 39-year-old Joao Roberto edits O Globo, and Jose Roberto, 37, runs the national radio network. All three went full throttle on the investigations and protests against Collor.

The Collor episode was only a recent example of Marinho's ability to sway popular thinking in Brazil. With its population of 150 million, the nation hurtled into the mass media age when many of its people were still reaching for a toehold in the 20th century. About 32 million Brazilians

live on the edge of survival, in families whose income is less than \$30 a month. Among adults in rural areas, 36 percent are illiterate. Yet there are 35 million television sets and more than 100 million viewers.

The Globo network, with five fully owned stations and 79 affiliates, is on the air 22 hours every day with programming largely produced in its own studios. At prime time no fewer than 73 percent of those watching TV choose Globo over the other six networks.

Meanwhile, there is no doubt about who controls the Globo system. "He commands and we obey," said Roberto Iriarte of his father. The television network is the sole property of Roberto Marinho, and other companies in the conglomerate, which also makes records, publishes magazines and markets home videotapes among other businesses, are majority-owned by the family.

With his near-monopoly grip on the media, Marinho is much loathed and feared among Brazil's intelligentsia. He is accused of building his fortune with favors from a rightist military dictatorship that sat on Brazil for 21 years, ending in 1985. His television entertainment shows are blamed for teaching consumer cravings to Brazilians who barely can afford to eat.

Marinho has used television to assert his own opinion only rarely — but at crucial moments. Armando Nogueira, now 65, left his job as head of Globo television news in 1989 after one of Marinho's direct interventions. Just before the election, when the polls showed Collor in a near-tie with his opponent, the leftist leader Luis Inacio da Silva, the two met in a final debate. Relatively few Brazilians saw the debate itself, but many millions would see the report on the debate on the Globo 8 P.M. news.

During that afternoon Marinho circumvented Nogueira and ordered his second-in-command to edit the report to remove all da Silva's strong points and one spectacular Collor gaffe. Nogueira only saw the "adulterated, unbalanced" report as it went on the air. He resigned soon after.

Those who know Marinho say he takes deep pleasure in power, but likes to exercise it with sobriety and discretion. "He was never radical. He's always always willing to reconsider a decision," said Nogueira. "He was never a vulgar tyrant. He was always sweetly tyrannical."

Goya Sold for £4.9 Million

By Souren Melikian International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A small bullfighting scene by the Spanish master Goya was sold Wednesday at Sotheby's for £4.95 million (\$7.92 million). It set a world record for the artist at auction. Of the few Goyas that have changed hands in the last two decades, most have been negotiated by or through dealers.

The successful bidder was an agent operating on behalf of the J. Paul Getty Museum. The picture was executed by

Goya in 1824 while the artist, aged 78, was in Paris after leaving Spain where he feared political persecution. It is a melancholy throwback to an earlier period of his life, possibly to the years 1812-1816 when he produced his famous etchings on "Tauromaquia."

There was some disagreement among leading collectors and international dealers as to the quality of the work. Many thought the composition was loose and somewhat unbalanced. This, rather than the current slump, contributed to keeping the price down to a comparatively moderate level.

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, Asia, and North America, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle of Dec. 9.

BOOKS

SHOWMAN: The Life of David O. Selznick

By David Thomson. Illustrated. 792 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALTHOUGH he wished it were not so and spent much of his prodigious energies attempting to make it otherwise, the fact remains that David O. Selznick (1902-1965) was always best known for producing the film version of Margaret Mitchell's monumental Civil War novel, "Gone With the Wind."

True, there were many other things to note about his life. There were films like "A Bill of Divorcement," "King Kong," "David Copperfield," "A Star Is Born," "Duel in the Sun" and "The Third Man,"

among many others, as well the fruitful if contentious association with Alfred Hitchcock that led to "Rebecca," "Spellbound" and "The Paradine Case."

There was his complicated rivalry with his father-in-law, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer mogul Louis B. Mayer, and the even more complex relations with his wives, first Irene Mayer Selznick, who later became a successful theatrical producer, and then the actress Jennifer Jones.

Still, when you hear David O. Selznick's name, you think of "Gone With the Wind." So, seeing that the text of David Thomson's life of Selznick is 700 closely printed pages long, you have to wonder whether the author has found some new perspective on his subject. The answer is yes and no, or more precisely, no and yes. Thomson goes far beyond the

making of "Gone With the Wind" and attempts to flesh out as fully as he can the aspects of Selznick's character that led to both his triumph and later failure. The resulting portrait is most unfortunate.

David O. Selznick was an out-sized character. To be sure, and he strides these pages like a colossus. But his hubbiness here is most strikingly unappealing. There is, first, a neurotic self-absorption so profound that it blighted the lives of his family and even led to one child's suicide, or so at least it can be argued.

Then there is his gambling compulsion, which led to losses of more than \$1 million during one three-year period and can arguably be said eventually to have cost him the profits from his creations. Add to this his inexhaustible lechery. But most monstrous of all are the

famous, perfectionist, Benzdrine-fueled memorandums to his colleagues and subordinates. Thomson tries to keep his selection of them brief, but even the tiniest sampling of their rigging, insinuating prose is enough to make you scream for release from the strait-jackets of this syntax. Here is the kernel of why he eventually failed as a film producer.

Thomson finds considerable glamour on David O. Selznick's fame. But its substance eludes this book, despite the roster of his rich and powerful friends and their effusive reports of his capacity to light up any room he entered. And you can count the amusing anecdotes in this weighty tome on the knuckles of your left index finger.

Thomson's cause is not aided by his cluttered, stuttering narrative, which can't tell the difference between a dramatic event and the mere passage of time. In a concluding bath of sentiment, Thomson writes: "David O. vibrated, like a thrilled violin note, somewhere between the urge to escape and the hope of rescue. He was always hurrying on in his search for liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the dream of a returned childhood. He was, at times, a fool, a coward, a liar, a scoundrel and a bore — he was just like us. Yet he was able to amuse people, to move them, to stir them up. He was moist with the readiness to love and be loved, even if there was much confusion as to whether he sought fulfillment in life or in his show."

Just like us? Please, Mr. Thomson. Speak for yourself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal was the most freakish on the first day of the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals in mid November. At many tables East opened four hearts, and made exactly 10 tricks when the opponents were silenced. But some East-West pairs were using a modern device that backfired. In the diagramed auction four clubs showed a strong opening bid of four hearts, with some interest in slam. Now South could balance with four spades with less risk.

West doubled in the expectation that his partner held rather more defense, and led his singleton heart. East won and shifted to his singleton club in the hope of collecting a ruff. South won and now had some prospects of squeezing West. He could play the spade king,

and West would hold up the ace once and take the second round. Now a diamond shift was necessary, but looked risky. If West played passively by returning a spade, South could win and try another round of clubs. This would reveal the need for a squeeze, and he could cross to dummy's remaining spade, lead the remaining heart, and throw a club or a diamond.

This corrects the count, so that South has lost his three allowable tricks, and the lead of the remaining trumps eventually squeezes West in the minor suits. If East continues with a second heart at the second trick, South might throw the club nine. Then it will be vital for East to shift to the diamond four. Then West will have a chance to play a second diamond later, cutting South's vital line of communication with the dummy.

But whether South makes four spades or fails, he has beaten the pairs who let East-West successfully play in four hearts.

Bridge bidding chart showing North and South hands, trump suit, and vulnerable status.

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